THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1936 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1936—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 200

ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY, TWOPENCE A COPY

Reconstructing Of League And U. S. Part in It

Participation of America in League Revision Is Asked by Labor Peer

Conquest Outlawed

Force Permitted as Last Resort to Prevent Hostilities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF, Wales — An 11-point program which could "even at this late hour rebuild a broken League of Nations" was outlined by Lord Allen of Hurtwood at the thirty-first International Peace Congress held here recently.

Speaking to 750 delegates from 72 countries, Lord Allen pleaded that the British Government should submit a comprehensive plan for discussion at Geneva. Such a plan, he said, should include the following 11 fundamental points:

1. The setting up of a League fact-finding commission to deal with changes by peaceful means and revisions in the status quo, both economic and territorial. The British and other governments should declare their readiness to expedite those functions of the League which would "promote social and economic co-operation ranging from a low tariff group and culminating in the work of the International Labor Office." The whole question of colonial mandates should also be frankly discussed by the commission.

Equality in Armament Rights

2. Germany, Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria to be accorded absolute equality of rights and armaments.

3. For a fixed period, all European states should attempt no changes by force, direct or indirect, and should agree jointly to protect this truce by every means, including, if necessary, military action as laid down in the Locarno Treaty.

4. The *fait accompli* in Ethiopia not to be recognized, but vindictive sanctions against Italy to be "scrupulously avoided." While holding out the hand of reconciliation the nations should continue to refuse financial credits or to trade with Italy until she comes to the conference table and agrees that the settlement of the Ethiopian dispute shall be under the auspices of the League.

5. During this interim period, British obligations under the Locarno Treaty should be honored on the clear understanding that France would "wholeheartedly enter into discussions which would aim at both granting absolute equality to Germany and providing a thoroughly workmanlike system for the whole of Europe."

Force for War Prevention

6. The prevention of war should be organized instead of the League's waiting to deal with a conflict when it has broken. This requires a preliminary declaration by the British Government as to what they were prepared to do in common with other nations, provided the negotiations with Germany were successful. That preliminary declaration should affirm in absolutely clear terms that if a satisfactory settlement were reached in Europe, Britain would then be prepared, if others also agreed, to protect it by all means, including force in the last resort.

7. The form of collective security Britain must be willing to underwrite should be general and not regional.

8. The contribution of each nation to collective security should be known and worked out in advance.

Provision for Disarmament

9. During the negotiations for a new European order the British peace movements should concentrate, not on attacking British armaments, but on demanding a workmanlike system of collective security. The signing of the new agreement should be immediately followed by a truce in armaments to enable the Disarmament Conference to be summoned with real chance of success.

10. Another commission should be set up to reconsider the League covenant and to take into account the above proposals for improving its structure and procedure.

11. A world conference to consider economic and colonial questions should eventually follow the fact-finding commission contemplated in Point One. America should be invited to attend. Lord Allen did not think America would insist on exercising her neutrality rights once Europe had reached a final settlement—under the protection of the League.

Collective Policy Is Issue

Discussing the future of the League, Lord Allen thought a collective policy for conciliation without a collective policy for the use of armed force could only mean an arms race in the background, overshadowing and then destroying joint discussion. With the advent of the airplane, he said, Europe had be-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 3)

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, July 21, 1936

French Translation	2
Travel Talks	3
Sports Page	4
The Home Forum	5
The Great Need [With Italian Translation]	
Education Page	6
Aviation Comment	7
News of Art, Music and the Theater	8
Financial Page	9
Daily Features	11
Editorials	12

Nine Powers Sign New Pact For Fortifying Dardanelles; Japan Makes Reservation

Preferential Position Left Open to Italy as Straits Conference at Montreux Ends Long Sessions; Straits Demilitarized Since 1923

ISTANBUL, Turkey, July 21 (AP)—Turkish troops took up positions today at strategic points for 12 miles on both sides of the remilitarized straits.

The Government alloted $500,000 for the erection of a monument at the mouth of the Dardanelles to commemorate the Turkish "victory" at Montreux, Switz., as the populace staged a jubilant celebration.

Authorities planned to take advantage of the new straits convention at once by erecting extensive fortifications and mounting heavy guns over the narrow waters famous in military history since Xerxes' army spanned them with a bridge of boats.

Representatives of German armament firms, including the Krupp interests, were understood to be negotiating to obtain fortification concessions under a long-term credit agreement.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREUX, Switz., July 21—The Convention replacing the Lausanne Treaty was formally signed by delegates of nine nations late last night after four weeks of strenuous negotiations. It is left open to signature by Italy.

The new treaty is applicable to all countries and no preferential treatment by separate agreement will hereafter be granted.

Immediate Remilitarization

The essential provisions, in addition to the immediate right of Turkey to remilitarize the straits, are:

1. In peace, war and commercial vessels are absolutely free to pass through the straits without distinction of flag and without control of cargo. In wartime, pilotage through mine fields will be obligatory.

2. In case of the neutrality of Turkey, non-belligerent warships may pass through the straits in wartime as in peacetime, but only 15,000 tons may pass at one time and maximum of foreign tonnage in the Black Sea is fixed at 30,000 tons.

Exceptions for Russia

Russia may exceptionally send into the Black Sea a 25,000-ton vessel escorted by two destroyers. For humanitarian purposes the authorized tonnage may be raised by 2000 tons. Eight days' notice must be given to the Turkish authorities and the duration of the visit to the Black Sea must not exceed one month. Submarines and airplane carriers of non-riparian states are forbidden.

League Mandates

3. The straits shall be closed in wartime for belligerent ships except in execution of a mandate of the League of Nations or regional accords to which Turkey adheres. Moreover, Turkey can close the straits in the same conditions if it finds itself menaced, though the League will be given the ultimate decision.

4. Revision of certain clauses is possible by a majority of three fourths of the contracting parties comprising a three-fourths ma-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 7)

Legislature Does Little to Correct Grip on Louisiana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATON ROUGE, La., July 21—The Louisiana Legislature which recently adjourned its regular biennial session, the first since the passing of Senator Huey P. Long on Sept. 10 last, restored partial home rule to the city of New Orleans, but did little to lessen the State's control over other local subdivisions of the State.

The Legislature passed a measure restoring to the city government the power to levy and collect taxes and returned the employment in the various departments to city boards without leaving the right of disapproval in the hands of the so-called state civil service commission.

The amended New Orleans city charter, however, greatly increased the powers of the Mayor of New Orleans.

Walmsley Keeps His Word

Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley recently resigned in accordance with an agreement that he would give up the office if and when home rule is restored to the city and Robert S. Maestri, conservation commissioner under the regime of the late Senator, next month will become Mayor. In the meantime, Jess S.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

Nanking Names Controller For Canton Finances

SHANGHAI, July 21 (AP)—A reformation of South China's fiscal structure was the immediate concern today of victorious Central Government officials.

The National Government confirmed the appointment of T. L. Soong, brother of the famous T. V. Soong, president of the Bank of China, as Finance Commissioner of Kwangtung province, of which Canton is capital.

He was charged with the task of lightening Kwangtung taxes and bringing the provincial financial program within the national framework.

Financial spokesmen said successful control over Kwangtung would not only benefit provincials, but also would increase national revenues since the outgoing Chen Chia-tang regime condoned the evasion of customs duties, especially on foreign oils and automobiles.

The addition of southern aircraft to the Nanking forces obviated the necessity of early purchases of light fighting planes by the National Government.

Spokesmen stated, however, that Nanking was prepared to assume outstanding payments on planes en route, or ordered by Kwangtung from America.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, July 21

Locarno—Three-Power Meeting Arranged

France struggles on to rebuild the fabric of European security shattered by German rearmament, repudiation of Locarno and waning of League prestige. Britain and Belgium agree to discuss with her in London on Thursday the possibilities of holding another conference looking toward the drafting of a new Locarno.

Behind the announcement that the three powers will meet, lies, according to the Monitor's London correspondent, the fact that Britain, France and Belgium have already reached substantial agreement as to procedure to be followed in the new attempt to organize peace in Europe. It is considered possible that Britain might join in some new Locarno, even should either Germany or Italy decline to join in. While London is not prepared to consider fresh military commitments in Eastern or Central Europe it is claimed that the Foreign Office is ready for the first time to envisage the possibility of such action should a dispute in these parts spread to the West.

But Britain is not trusting only to guaranties, treaties and conferences. She presses forward her rearmament program at top speed. Munitions factories are to be moved out of the vulnerable London area to places relatively immune from air raids.

Yet recruits for the British army are reported slow. Sir Thomas Inskip, Defense Minister, testifies to the rapid progress in producing the material of war. But he admits the difficulty of filling the ranks. All possible devices are employed. A prospect is provided with a fashion parade of the dress uniforms of all the crack regiments. A special blue uniform for an evening stroll has been provided. Yet still the ranks are slow in filling.

Edward VIII—Rumors of Visit to U. S.

The Associated Press reports from London that King Edward may visit the United States following his coronation. But if he comes, it will be as the Duke of Lancaster and not as King-Emperor. He would visit his Alberta ranch first, returning through the States, visiting friends on Long Island and perhaps the White House.

Labor—Disputes Arise on Picketing Rights

Developments across the straining labor front are reported by the Associated Press and Monitor correspondents as follows:

Syracuse, N. Y.—Obeying a Federal court injunction, strikers reduced their pickets from 300 to 4 in front of the Remington Rand plant. But they promptly hired a parking lot across the street, where about 100 pickets remained. Strikers claimed the lot was their property and that they were not defying the court injunction in remaining there.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The hod carriers' strike, delaying completion of a TVA building continues.

A new strike began at the Soddy hosiery mills this morning.

A mass demonstration, accompanied by one incident of violence,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Soviet Experts Discover New Rubber Plant

Long Search Said to Have Found Substitute Known as 'Kok-sagiz'

Grows Far North

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Soviet Union believes that it has solved the problem of obtaining and independent supply of raw material for its growing rubber industry through the discovery of a wild plant known as "kok-sagiz" in Kazakstan in Central Asia. This plant has proved remarkably hardy, and has been successfully grown in many parts of Russia. It thrives even in districts as far north as Moscow Province, and although it is not a perennial blossoming plant, Soviet botanists announce that it has been altered to give seeds each year, and that 10 per cent of its weight can be turned into rubber.

Six years ago Joseph Stalin announced that Russia must become independent of foreign supplies of raw rubber. This task was particularly difficult because experiments had proved that the rubber plant cannot be grown commercially in any part of Russia. It was therefore a question of developing synthetic rubber or of finding new plants.

Synthetics Expensive

The problem was attacked from every direction. Several different types of synthetic rubber were developed, and are used to make most Soviet motorcar tires today. Alcohol is a principal ingredient in the most successful type. But such manufacture has proved expensive and only partially satisfactory. It would not be pursued in any free economy.

At the same time, Soviet botanists have scoured the world in search of plants which yield rubber or gutta-percha. They discovered six plants with which extensive experiments have since been made. One of these, the "guayule bush," was brought from Mexico, and a plant called "eukomiyu" came from China. A plantation containing 500,000 eukomiyu plants in Abkhazia now yields rubber in commercial quantities, while guayule plantations in Turkmenistan and Azerbaijan now cover 70,000 acres.

A gutta-percha plant indigenuous to Russia called "bereshklet" has been so successfully devoloped that the Soviet authorities declare they no longer import any gutta-percha. A state farm covering 2500 acres has been set aside for experiments with two other indigenous plants, "tau-sagiz and "vatochniki."

It is now generally agreed, however, that the "kok-sagiz" plant, which Soviet botanists declare was unknow until 1932, promises greater practical results than all others combined. Cultivation of this plant has now been extended to planta-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Oldest Bible Mss. Reported Found In Mummy Wrappings

LONDON, July 21 (AP)—Four fragments of a papyrus roll on which the Book of Deuteronomy is inscribed, said to antedate by 300 years any other Bible manuscript, were found in John Ryland's Library in Manchester, Mr. C. H. Roberts, a fellow at St. John's College, Oxford University, announced yesterday in a new book entitled "Two Biblical Papyri."

The roll, which is part of the Greek version of the Old Testament, the Septuagint, was written in the second century, B. C., Mr Roberts said. (According to legend, the original Septuagint, which is still used by the Greek Orthodox Church, was written in Alexandria in 72 days by 72 Jewish scholars, at command of the Egyptian ruler, Ptolemy Philadelphos, sometime between 280 and 146 B. C.)

Mr. Roberts said the papyri, part of a cartonnage used to wrap mummies, which the library bought in 1917 in a large bundle of miscellaneous papyri, bore no indications of its origin.

56 Small Railways Ignore 2-Cent Fare, I. C. C. Survey Finds

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—A survey disclosed yesterday that 56 tiny railroads, either uninformed of the order or acting in the belief it did not apply to them, had ignored the recent Interstate Commerce Commission ruling slashing passenger fares.

The roads' failure to comply was shown in a checkup on results of the commission's order fixing basic fares of 2 cents a mile in coaches and 3 cents a mile in Pullmans, effective June 2.

Averaging about a dozen miles in length, the roads were said to be situated mostly in the South and West and to have little passenger traffic.

One line said it did only $17 of passenger business last year, and added mere publication of new rates would eat up all that revenue. Another cited passenger revenue of $56 for the first six months of the year.

No punitive action is planned, officials said, adding all the laggard roads which have been contacted have expressed a willingness to accept commission jurisdiction.

Spain in Ferment

International

Gen. Francisco Franco (Inset) Leader of Rebel Forces

Civil Guards Keep Peace in Streets of Madrid

Dialect Records To Help Actors In British Roles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Actors and actresses called upon to take a dialect part will feel grateful to the British Drama League for their two years' work in recording on gramophone disks 24 English, Scottish, Welsh, and Irish dialects.

Of course this number does not represent the total in the British Isles, for it is calculated by the Yorkshire Dialect Society that there are at least 100 shades of difference in that county alone.

At a demonstration of the disks Mr. Geoffrey Whitworth, a director of the league, told how the 24 dialects and their speakers had been selected. Each speaker had to be brought to London to the studios of the Columbia Graphophone Company, sometimes more than once.

Cockney Had Oxford Accent

One would have thought that a London cockney would be easily obtained, but at his first rehearsal he delivered his talk in a most correct Oxford accent. His education had taught him how to lay aside his normal speech and the microphone had taken the place of the schoolmaster.

Each of the speakers had to repeat a set "piece," comprising all the sounds of the phonetic alphabet. It was interesting to note the wide divergence in some cases, not only of pronunciation, but of the way the sentences would be twisted round to suit the speaker.

Following the set piece came items of stories and readings of the speaker's choice. It was an unusual experience to hear these dialects following each other and to realize the great difference between, say, Devon, Yorkshire, and the Irish Free State.

Set Presented to Museum

The 12 disks having one complete dialect on each side are put up in three albums of four each. Mr. Whitworth says that most of the speakers, especially those from the South, were agreed that dialects would in course of time die out, and that words and phrases remembered by the older people in their boyhood had even now become obsolete.

French Farm Laborers Strike; Blum Works for Settlement; Grain Waits to Be Harvested

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, July 21—With the ripe grain waiting in the fields to be harvested, the French authorities are exerting all their efforts toward settling quickly the widespread strike of farm laborers in the country around Paris and in certain sections of northern France.

Farm Workers Quit

Many thousands of agricultural workers laid down their tools yesterday, demanding the same concessions already accorded to industrial workers—pay increases, paid vacations, collective labor contracts and shorter working hours. On certain farms the strikers also demand better living conditions.

With a few exceptions, the striking workers have not occupied the farms and in most cases the strikers are reported to be willingly carrying on such necessary chores as the feeding of horses and livestock. But they refuse to get in the harvest until given satisfaction.

Compromise Imposed

The general agricultural strike which had been threatened by the National Union of Farm Workers was avoided last week when the Government imposed a compromise accord on both proprietors and labor leaders. This agreement was not complete, however, and some apprehension is felt lest the strike in the region round Paris should be extended to include other agricultural districts.

Discontent among the small shopkeepers of Paris came to a climax yesterday when a mass meeting of merchants and artisans threatened "to descend to the streets" if relief from heavy debts and high taxation is not accorded by the Government by the end of this month. The Popular Front deputies who attended the meeting promised to push relief measures through Parliament as quickly as possible.

About a week ago the French Government called together all the prefects of districts where strikes were threatening to take measures of meeting the situation, so that Premier Léon Blum is not unprepared for trouble on a national scale.

When the National Union of Farm Laborers called for a strike on July 14, they demanded from employers freedom for collective bargaining contracts, increases in pay and a 40-hour week. The Syndicate of Farm Owners refused to accept collective pay contracts and declared that a 40-hour week at harvest time was impractical.

G-Men's School for Local Police

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—Every American policeman eventually will be a master of the G-Men's anticrime technique if J. Edgar Hoover's plans work out as he hopes.

Mr. Hoover indicated today that the National Police Academy, which trains selected policemen so that they can go back home and teach latest crime-fighting methods to their fellow officers, will be made a permanent part of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's training school. In time, the knowledge the selected students gain is expected to permeate police systems throughout the country.

School Has Waiting List

Mr. Hoover said the bureau expects to hold three police-training sessions a year, with students picked from state, county and local police forces.

Already the bureau has a waiting list of more than 200 police departments, asking permission to send an officer here for training. The bureau takes only one man from each police force.

Success of two "experimental" police training schools offered last fall and winter by the F. B. I. led to development of the academy as a permanent training institution.

Mr. Hoover said the procedure for a police department to send a representative to the National Police Academy is "very simple and entirely free from 'red tape.'"

Training Course Is Free

A letter from a police chief, sheriff or state police superintendent, advising that his department wishes to send a man "is considered an application," Mr. Hoover explained, and "just as soon as it is possible to consider this application, an invitation wil be extended to the organization."

The training course is given free. The only expenses involved are transportation and lodging, Mr. Hoover said. The officer's expenses are usually paid by his department, he added, "because the organization will receive the benefits of the training upon the return of the graduate to teach in his own schools."

'Nobody Owns Air,' Court Ruling Says

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21 (AP)—Nobody owns the air, hence an airplane soaring over an individual's property cannot be a trespasser, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals ruled here yesterday.

The unusual case involved a $180,000 damage suit filed against two air transport companies by F. R. Hinman and Nannie Hinman of Burbank, who claimed they owned 150 feet of air over their property near Burbank, Calif. The planes flew through this space near an airport.

They sought $90,000 damages each from the United Air Lines and the Pacific Air Transport Company.

The Hinmans said the air space had a rental value of $1500 monthly, and they sought in injunction to prevent its further use in addition to the damages.

"The sky has no definite location," Justice Bert E. Haney said, "and, like the sea, is incapable of private ownership. The owner of land owns as much of the air above him as he uses, but only so long as he uses it. All that lies beyond belongs to the world."

Canada's Berry Crop Needs Heavy Rains To Save Half Yield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Prolonged drought combined with very high temperature for several days has reduced the yield of currants, gooseberries and raspberries in Ontario by "more than 50 per cent," according to the monthly estimate of the fruit and vegetable crops issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

Beets, late cabbage, late cauliflower, corn, lettuce, early potatoes, early tomatoes, spinach and garden peas have suffered very heavily.

A heavy rainfall now would serve to prevent any great amount of loss to this year's fruit tree crops in spite of sun-scald which is prevalent in Central Ontario, the report continued.

Nearly all crops in eastern Ontario are rated as about average, as considerable rain has fallen throughout that district.

Potatoes are reported to be below average in Southern Ontario, poor in Western and Central and only average in Eastern Ontario. Main field tomatoes are below average in Southern Ontario, slightly better in Western Ontario, and slightly below average in Central and Eastern Ontario. Early tomatoes were below average in the Province.

Both sweet and sour cherries have been below average throughout the Province, and plums are the same, as are also peaches, pears and grapes. Early varieties of apples are below average throughout the Province, and Snows are poor. The Wealthy and McIntosh are slightly better, although below average. The Spy so far is slightly below average in Southern Ontario, but is slightly better than average in Western and Central Ontario. In many cases, however, the orchards are on the borderline of serious damage, but good rains within a few days would greatly alleviate this condition.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ESTEVAN, Sask.—Estevan, the drought capital of the dried-out Saskatchewan plains, has received the promise of the provincial Government of direct relief assistance during the poverty-stricken months that will follow the total crop failure along the southern border of the Province.

In great areas now even feed will be available and entire townships will be on 100 per cent relief.

No Icebergs Found In Atlantic 'Lanes'

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—Rear Admiral R. R. Waesche, commandant of the United States Coast Guard, reported yesterday a puzzling dearth of icebergs in the North Atlantic.

For the first time since the guard started keeping an eye on icebergs 23 years ago, no "berg" crossed the danger line this year to menace North Atlantic steamer lanes, Admiral Waesche said.

The danger zone is south of the forty-eighth parallel, an imaginary line extending east and west across the Atlantic Ocean 30 miles north of St. Johns, N. F.

The absence of icebergs enabled the guard to wind up its North Atlantic ice patrol on June 9, more than a month earlier than usual.

Loyal Forces Hold Rebels, Madrid Says

But Insurgents Claim New Victories in Northern Spain

Government Forces Aided by Communists

Paris Watches From Across Border for Repercussions on French Situation

Both sides claim victories in the civil war in Spain.

The Madrid Government insists that the worst is over and that the insurrection is well in hand.

Monday's reports were that the rebels were holding much of Morocco and important centers in Southern Spain.

New gains by the insurgents were reported from Northern Spain today.

A rebel army is reported headed for Madrid from the north.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 21—Even if the Spanish Government's claim to have finally crushed the rebellion seems a bit premature, authorities generally agree that there is no doubt that the uprising in Madrid has been defeated.

It is significant that although the fighting appears to be still going on in Seville, the wireless service there has begun to issue government news after two days of steady rebels' radiocasts.

The chief rebel strength is in southern Spain and Morocco.

The Spanish ambassador, Señor Julio Lopez Olivan, announced last night that he had succeeded in getting a call through to the Spanish Foreign Office in Madrid, which would seem to indicate success for the loyal forces.

Roads Picketed

These forces have taken over the guardianship of many strategic points including part of the Franco-Spanish frontier. They have also picketed the roads with the intention of impending the movement of rebel sympathizers.

It would seem logical for the Communists to demand a "quid pro quo" if the Government ultimately emerges successfully from the present ordeal. A definitely "pinker" Spain is therefore expected to be the first fruit of a government victory.

Effect on France

The outcome of the fighting is thought to be likely to have an appreciable effect on the international situation. A victory for the Spanish Popular Front would strengthen, while defeat would correspondingly weaken the Popular Front in France. Moreover, if a result of the Spanish counter-revolution were to establish another Fascist dictatorship it would encourage similar elements in France to use force to destroy the Democratic Government in that country. France is already bounded on two sides by dictatorships and it is thought the emergence of a third from the present disorders in Spain might have a decisive effect on the future of democracy in western Europe.

Officers Imprisoned

The Government's successes appear to have been won partly by sympathy of the rank and file of the Army and Navy who on a number of occasions promptly imprisoned any officers who tried to lead them against the Republic, and partly by the vigorous support of the workers, especially the Communists. The latter appear well organized as well as well armed.

Sporadic Fighting In Spanish Centers Reported by Madrid

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

MADRID, July 21—Spain rushed five columns of Assault Guards, militiamen and army officers into the provinces today to crush four hotbeds of Rightist army revolt.

The loyal forces left for Valladolid, Burgos, Saragossa and Toledo to "attack the rebels," the official radio announced.

Madrid, swarming with motorized militiamen, was peaceful as the Spanish proletariat enrolled in a vast national army to stamp out revolutionary Rightists and rebels fought stubbornly to oust the Leftist Government.

Syndicalists, expressing public adherence to the Leftist Government cause, announced in a radio broadcast they were ready to "fight Fascism."

Another official radio report announced that the crew of the warship Jaime Primero had taken control of the ship after arresting the officers.

Farm Strike

Authorities broadcast an appeal to all farmers in Aragon to take arms against the Fascists of Saragossa, who were said to be supporting farm owners in their refusal to give farm workers their land.

An official announcement confirmed previous reports that more

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

Geneva's Home for Students Started on a 'Shoe-String'; Many Nationalities Housed

GENEVA—Among the most interesting organizations whose purpose is to look after the welfare of students from all parts of the world in this international center, is that which has been recently founded in an old house in one of the historic streets of the city. It is called the "Maison Internationale des Etudiants," and has grown out of the "Union Internationale des Etudiants" which had its home on the outskirts of Geneva. The latter was made possible largely owing to the work of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Hadden of the United States. Circumstances, however, this year suggested the need of a new institute, and it is no exaggeration to say it was started "on a shoe-string."

Early Plans for Club

It was when the well-known British historian Dr. G. P. Gooch visited Geneva to give a course of lectures on British policy in the "Institut Universitaire de Hautes Etudes Internationales" that the present writer first came into contact with the remarkable efforts of the young folk to establish for themselves a sort of clubhouse. These efforts are naturally directed by older persons of experience; but what is most striking is the enthusiasm of the students themselves.

A word should be said about the "Institut des Hautes Etudes." It is independent of the University, although in close association with it. The object, successfully attained, was to establish a college for the scientific study of contemporary affairs, from the juridic, political, and economic viewpoints. Properly qualified students may, on the presentation of a thesis, obtain the diploma of the Institut or the Doctorate of the University.

Under the impulsion of two men who formerly occupied high posts at the League—Paul Mantoux, who was the Director of the political section, and William E. Rappard who was the Director of the mandates section—it has deservedly won worldwide recognition. Apart from its able staff of professors permanently attached, it invites distinguished experts to deliver series of lectures. It was in pursuance of this policy that Dr. Gooch undertook a course which will certainly stand out as one of the most illuminating and frank expositions ever heard in the city of Calvin.

Calvin Memorabilia

Calvin! The "Maison des Etudiants" is the very heart of Calvin's quarters. The street is named after him. Heree—in No. 11—he lived; and there still exist relics of the sixteenth-century habitation, and one may go through an ancient gateway into the veritable garden in which Calvin walked and meditated.

Next door—No. 9—was occupied by Calvin's colleagues. Much later the family of the celebrated banker Necker lived here, and while Necker was called to Paris to make a desperate attempt to put French finances in order, and so stem the rising tide of Revolution, the Necker family continued their residence, and it is actually from Henri Necker today that the Maison des Etudiants rents the rooms, now a lively scene of juvenile activities.

Mr. and Mrs. Tullis and Mlle. Balmer are the directors, and they are certainly extradordinary "animateurs." Ian Tullis is a Scot, of shrewd organizing intelligence. Nelly Oiesen Tullis is Danish; she is indefatigable in her tactful management of the students, showing them the joy of doing their own work, and is a wonderful hostess. Violette Balmer is Genevese, thus supplying a valuable conncting link with a city whose warmth of hospitality is sometimes concealed under an exterior of reserve.

Executive Committee

There was formed an executive committee which includes Dr. Max Habicht of the Legal Section of the League; Guillaume Fatio; Benjamin Gerig; Professor Fehr, of the University; a student, Carmen Bucher; and others equally representative. There are Germans, Italians, Belgians, Americans, Turks—boys and girls of all nationalities, engaged in transforming and adapting the apartments, in keeping them clean, in serving each other, in arranging meetings, parties, dinners and in providing for all the recreational requirements of young people who, it should not be forgotten, are usually for the first time away from home and who might easily become lonely.

But here they gather, and here they are preparing for themselves a second home. They are going ahead with a faith that if it does not move Mont Blanc at any rate procures for them—on the very evening they decided to entertain Dr. Gooch, Prof. Manley O. Hudson of Harvard, and the present writer—tables and plates and all kinds of things which were lacking. They are sure that whatever they need will come to them—and it does!

Home Assured

It would be invidious to mention a few of the societies and persons who, when they heard of this gallant enterprise, came forward to help. What should be said, however, is that the University, recognizing the usefulness of the Maison, immediately undertook to provide for the rent.

So the students have their home assured, and now it is only a question of running it and of making it a happy center from which will radiate the eager hopes of the men and women who will be given the bigger job refurnishing, of cleaning, of running the world and helping to make it a cheerful place of joyful activities.

[The French translation of this article will be found in another column:]

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

took place in front of the Bennett-Candy Company. Most of the workers in the factory remained at their jobs. Those arriving late ran into a mass of pickets. One girl was carried bodily through the demonstrators by police, suffering somewhat in the process.

Chicago—Leaders of the steel industry unionization drive protested to the Department of Labor in Washington against alleged violation of the new antistrike-breaking statute by the Northwestern Barb Wire Company in Sterling, Ill. A spokesman for the union asserted that the men now working in the plant are "imported," in violation of the law. The law forbids importation across state lines for the purpose of interfering with "peaceful" picketing.

Camden, N. J.—County Judge Frank F. Neutze held 97 strikers in jail, denying applications for release and appeals from fines. Aggregate bail for the 97 is over $500,000. They were arrested Thursday and Friday of last week in connection with disturbances at the R. C. A. plant. A protest meeting was called by the Electrical and Radio Workers of America, sponsors of the strike.

Washington—Members of the Committee for Industrial Organization continued to defy the A. F. of L., despite reconciliation efforts by the Roosevelt Administration. An open breach is still expected by most observers, although anything may happen. Meanwhile John Lewis, leader of the C. I. O., pushes on his steel labor unionization drive, undeterred by his difficulties with the A. F. of L.

Bearing indirectly on the labor situation was announcement of government plans for the registration of 26,000,000 to 30,000,000 workers by the Social Security Board, as a preliminary to establishment of the employees' retirement compensation system provided under the Social Security Act. Early November is set as the time for registration. Workers will thus be reminded of what the New Deal has done for them just as election day rolls round.

Mexico, D. F.—Complete socialization of the electric power industry loomed as a possible result of the continuing strike in the capital's power plant. Strikers consented to ease the hardships of the populace to the extent of permitting power to dairies, newspapers and government departments. Criticism of the Government for permitting the strike to continue grows rapidly. Workers have recommended socialization of the industry to a permanent joint commission of Congress, and they predict that President Cárdenas will soon take steps in that direction.

Straits—Turks Hail New Freedom

Flags waved and people shouted throughout Turkey today, as the star and crescent flag waved once more over a sovereign people. Signature of the Montreux convention removed the last real limitation of the World War peace treaties imposed on a conquered nation.

Already Turkish troops have reoccupied the demilitarized Dardanelles area. Plans are complete for new fortifications to dominate that artery of world trade. Rumor has some already under way.

Unlike Germany, Turkey shook off her World War yoke through diplomacy. True, the victor powers had little choice in the matter. But Turkey at least went through the formality of asking their permission to do what she was going to do. It is deeply appreciated—and it spares Turkey the suspicion and the fear which resulted when German troops marched back into the Rhineland.

Even the battered League of Nations gains something out of the new settlement, which vests in the League the power to open or close the Straits under certain conditions. That someone still is willing to give power to the League is welcome news indeed in Geneva.

Japan loses out. She had hoped for a provision permanently bottling up Russia's Black Sea fleet within that sea. But as drafted, Turkey could let out the Russian warships if it chose, the League approving.

Black Legion—Terrorist Slaying Reported

Duncan C. McCrea, special prosecutor into activities of the Black Legion, terrorist organization, announced the uncovering of a murder attributed to that organization, the Associated Press reports from Detroit.

Dayton Dean, admitted gunman in the Black Legion, has confessed a tale of shooting of a Negro for the gratification of the curiosity of a superior, according to Mr. McCrea.

The story is that the Negro, a World War veteran, was lured to a desolate spot and then shot down in cold blood. The men accused of participating in the murder have all been implicated in a previous murder charge growing out of activities of the Black Legion. One who was released after questioning on the other charge is accused in this new development.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Loyalist Force Holds Rebels, Madrid Says

(Continued from Page 1)

than 1000 army officers had been arrested in Madrid.

The commander of a British destroyer which raced from Gibraltar to Malaga to protect British subjects wirelessed that the southern city was now under complete government control. Malaga previously was reported half in flames and the scene of civil war.

Stiff Fighting

However, Spanish Popular Front forces were reported to have clashed with a column of rebels at Vera, in the north, with Leftist wounded brought back to Irun by motorcar.

Stiff fighting was proceeding in Barcelona, advices reaching Southern France stated. The Communist Executive Committee was said to have taken over povincial government powers.

A major battle at Algeciras was predicted in nearby Gibraltar, with Spanish Government warships reported en route from Tangier to bombard the town and rebel defenders rushing to repel any attack or landing.

British Warship Sent To Safeguard Americans

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—A British warship was standing by today at Malaga, Spain, prepared to safeguard British and American citizens in that southeastern Spanish seaport.

Word of this precaution against harm in Spain's civil war was received by the State Department from Herbert O. Williams, the American Consul at Gibraltar.

Mr. Williams cabled the department this morning that British officials at Gibraltar informed him the captain of H. M. S. Shamrock was in contact with the British and American consuls at Malaga "and has assured that all possible measures will be taken for the safeguarding of British and Americans in Malaga."

None in Danger

Thus far the State Department has received no reports that any American lives were in jeopardy in the revolution.

Ambassador Claude G. Bowers, now in residence at his summer home at San Sebastian, Spain, reported at 6 p. m. yesterday (Spanish time) that the revolutionary movement, apparently led by Generals Franco, Del Llano and Mola and supported by Fascists and other Rightist elements, had "assumed large proportions." He added it was impossible to obtain definite information. Wires between San Sebastian and Madrid had been cut.

The Ambassador has dispatched telegrams to every American Consulate in Spain to inquire as to the situation and the welfare of Americans. He had no assurance, however, that his telegrams could be delivered.

Inexperienced Armed

He reported that the Spanish Government had requested all loyal supporters to arm themselves and had distributed arms at San Sebastian to the Socialist youth and other republican organizations.

In San Sebastian and neighboring towns barricades had been erected and bridges blown up on roads leading to Victoria and Pamplona. The Ambassador added there was sporadic shooting in the streets and roads, probably the result of arms in inexperienced hands.

The Civil Governor at San Sebastian was quoted as saying that the frontier was closed to all except diplomats.

British Rush Troops To Protect Interests

LONDON, July 21 (AP)—The Admiralty announced today the battle cruiser Repulse, at Alexandria, was embarking Gordon Highlanders to return to Gibraltar and protect British interests.

The Highlanders, usually stationed at Gibraltar, have been at Alexandria a month replacing troops sent to Palestine.

The destroyer Witch was proceeding to Ferrol, Spain, and the destroyer Wren will go to Corruna, the Admiralty announced.

Whitehall was informed the situtation in Spain was still extremely grave.

Britain was keeping a destroyer at Vigo and another at Malaga. Both cities have large British colonies. Another destroyer has been dispatched to Tangier, in the international Morocco Zone, which was reported flooded with Spanish Moroccan refugees.

Royal Air Force units were still standing by at Gibraltar to evacuate British subjects from southern Spanish towns, if necessary.

Mola's Forces Sweep Into San Sabastian

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

VERA, Spain, July 21—All of Navarre and Guipuzcoa Provinces in northern Spain, including the city of San Sebastian, were reported tonight to have fallen into the hands of rebels from Pamplona.

The main column of Gen. Emilio Mola's rebel army was expected in San Sebastian on the heels of the advanced guard.

The Rightest rebels swept into San Sebastian after many had been killed and wounded in bitter fighting outside the city.

Martial law was proclaimed by the victorious insurgents throughout both provinces.

The occupying column of rebels numbered approximately 3000, more than 1000 of whom were cavalrymen.

The civil governors of the two provinces fled into France.

Monarchists Lose Leader

LISBON, Portugal, July 21 (AP)—(Delayed by censor)—Gen José Sanjurjo, Riff war veteran, was reported to have been fatally injured when his plane crashed yesterday.

The hero of Morocco was reported to be the choice of the Spanish rebels for President should their uprising be victorious.

General Sanjurjo led an unsuccessful attempt by monarchists to seize the Government in a revolt in 1932. He had met the widow and children of the slain monarchist leader, José Calvo Sotelo, when they fled from Spain last week.

Townsend Walks Out Then Is Arrested

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 21 (AP)—Dr. Francis E. Townsend, who walked out of a deposition hearing on the Townsend plan today, a few hours later was stopped in East Cleveland by a deputy sheriff on a citation for contempt of court and returned to Cleveland.

Mr. Sacharow was taking depositions in a suit he filed Friday in behalf of the Rev. Alfred J. Wright of Cleveland, deposed Townsend regional leader.

Mr. Sacharow threatened to have Dr. Townsend cited for contempt by Common Pleas Court, if the pension leader did not return today. Dr. Townsend said he intended to go to Erie, Penna., to keep a speaking engagement tonight.

Another Border Road Planned by Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico, D. F.

MEXICO is planning another border road in addition to the Laredo Highway, Gen. Francisco J. Muijica, Minister of Public Works and Communications, announced recently upon his return from a tour of the north.

This highway will be made possible by the construction of a road from Chihuahua to Ciudad Juarez, which will connect with other roads running to the north. The State of Chihuahua will contribute 1,000,000 pesos to this road, which is expected to aid industrial transportation as well as to stimulate tourist trade.

New Deal to Start Tagging Workers of U. S. by Nov. 15

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 21—Plans for the registration and identification of 26,000,000 to 30,000,000 American workers—probably the biggest mass registration of its kind in history—are being pushed by the Social Security Board, with an announcement so timed that it falls right on the heels of the Townsend old-age retirement convention at Cleveland.

Thus the biggest social innovation of the New Deal comes to the forefront for inevitable discussion in the presidential race; while at the same time preparations are rushed which will inevitably dramatize for the first time to a great many Americans the far-reaching implications of the Social Security Act.

Actual registration of workers under the New Deal's old-age retirement law comes immediately after the presidential election, not later than Nov. 15.

Will Be Rushed Along

The registration will be pushed by every means of modern publicity, including press, official announcement and radio, and before it is through will banish beyond all trace the lingering vagueness of the average citizen as to the status of the new security program.

Each worker, upon being registered, will be given a tag or emblem, such as used in big industrial plants, bearing a serial number to serve as identification and record of the workers' account in the records of the security board. This account number will follow the worker through life, like the number of a bank account.

Board Explains Necessity

In the intense political consciousness of the pre-election period, this procedure has already been challenged on the ground that the New Deal is "numbering" 30,000,000 citizens, thereby emphasizing the worst apprehensions of those opposing a regimented society.

Apparently concerned by this opposition, the Social Security Board has prepared a memorandum giving its own explanation of why numbered identifications are necessary for the millions of workers. In so many words it points out that with perhaps 10,000 different "John Smiths" among the millions of workers, it will be necessary to distinguish them on a basis that can permit free movement from state to state.

The Social Security Board is itself nonpartisan in theory and makeup. At its head is John G. Winant, former Governor of New Hampshire, who is himself a Republican. There is an undoubted effort within the board to keep the vast new program out of politics.

Follows Townsend Attack

Inevitably, however, it is being discussed in the campaign, particularly following the Townsend convention's burning attacks on the New Deal.

Mr. Winant's group has done nothing to bring itself into the immediate discussion, and its brief memorandum was prepared merely for explanation. On the other hand, many observers conversant with the tremendous scope of the new social security program have been wondering how long it would be before the public finally realized emotionally the extent of the experiment on which the nation is now launched.

As a further indication that the security program is intended to be nonpolitical, a review of the two party platforms reveals that it has been indorsed, in theory at least, by both sides.

Old age pensions and unemployment insurance by the states are the avowed object of both Republicans and Democrats, but Republicans denounce the present New Deal act as unworkable, and call for a pay-as-you-go program, met by a direct tax. In many respects this program might be even more far-reaching than the New Deal law.

Though the security board desires to keep its activities out of politics, party exigencies are forcing it into the limelight.

The big registration and identification program has purposely been put after the election, but campaign orators are beginning to anticipate the event. All workers in America eligible for old-age retirement must register.

Payments of annuities under the system will not begin until 1942, but calculations of the board point to payment of 300,000 lump sum benefits as early as next year.

In general, cost of annuities will be allocated at the outset at 1 per cent to workers and 1 per cent to employers on the first $3000 of wages paid. This tax will rise to 6 per cent as the law gradually becomes effective. The additional bookkeeping imposed on business firms is of course enormous.

Un Foyer pour Etudiants fut fondé à Genève avec presque rien

GENÈVE—Parmi les organisations les plus intéressantes chargées de veiller au bien-être des étudiants venant de toutes les parties du monde à Genève, centre international, est celle qui vient d'être fondée dans une vieille maison située dans une des rues historiques de la ville. Désignée sous le nom de *Maison Internationale des Etudiants*, elle est issue de l'*Union Internationale des Etudiants* située dans les environs de Genève. Cette dernière organisation dut son existence surtout aux efforts inlassables de Mr. et Mrs. A. M. Hadden, citoyens américains. Néanmoins cette année la nécessité d'une nouvelle institution se fit sentir et on peut dire sans exagération qu'elle fut créée avec moins que rien.

Établir un Club fut bientôt à Dessein

Ce fut lorsque l'éminent historien anglais, le Dr G. P. Gooch, visita Genève pour y faire une série de conférences sur la politique britannique à l'*Institut Universitaires des Hautes Etudes Internationales*, que l'auteur de ces lignes prit pour la première fois contact avec les efforts remarquables accomplis par les jeunes pour acquérir un *clubhouse*. Ces efforts sont naturellement dirigés par des personnes d'expérience, plus âgées; mais l'enthousiasme des étudiants eux-mêmes est ce qui frappe le plus.

Disons quelques mots sur l'*Institut des Hautes Etudes*. C'est une organisation indépendante de l'Université, bien qu'entretenant des rapports étroits avec elle. Son but, couronné de succès, était de créer un collège pour l'étude scientifique des affaires contemporaines, du point de vue juridique, politique et économique. Les étudiants dûment qualifiés peuvent, sur la présentation d'une thèse, obtenir le diplôme de l'Institut ou le doctorat de l'Université.

Sous l'impulsion de deux hommes qui occupèrent jadis de hautes situations à la Société des Nations—Paul Mantoux qui fut directeur de la Section Politique, et William E. Rappard, qui fut directeur de la Section des Pays sous Mandats—cet institut a certes mérité la réputation mondiale dont il jouit. En plus de sa remarquable équipe de professeurs attitrés, il invite des experts célèbres à donner des séries de conférences. Ce fut ainsi que le Dr Gooch fit un cours qui demeurera certainement un des exposés les plus lumineux et les plus francs jamais entendu dans la cité de Calvin.

Calvin, digne de Souvenir

Calvin! La Maison des Etudiants est au cœur du quartier de Calvin. La rue porte son nom. Il habita là—au numéro 11; il existe encore des vestiges de la demeure du XVIe siècle, et en passant sous un portail ancien on penètre dans le jardin où Calvin aimait à se promener et à méditer.

A côté, au numéro 9, habitaient les collègues de Calvin. Beaucoup plus tard la famille du célèbre banquier Necker vécut là, et continua même à y vivre pendant que Necker était appelé à Paris pour tenter une dernière fois de rétablir les finances françaises, et d'enrayer le mouvement révolutionnaire qui grondait. Et c'est M. Henri Necker qui loue aujourd'hui à la Maison des Etudiants les pièces qui abritent une si joyeuse jeunesse.

Mr. et Mrs. Tullis et Mademoiselle Balmer en sont les directeurs, et ce sont certes des animateurs extraordinaires. Ian Tullis est Ecossais, et possède une remarquable intelligence organisatrice. Nelly Oiesen Tullis est Danoise; elle est infatigable, dirigeant les étudiants avec infiniment de tact, et leur montrant la joie qu'on éprouve à faire son propre travail; elle est, en plus, une hôtesse admirable. Violette Balmer est Genevoise, et sert de trait d'union avec la ville dont la cordiale hospitalité se cache parfois sous le manteau de la réserve.

Comité exécutif

Un comité exécutif a été formé, composé du Dr Max Habicht, de la Section Légale de la S. D. N., Guillaume Fatio, Benjamin Gerig, le Professeur Fehr de l'Université, d'une étudiante, Carmen Bucher, et d'autres personnes toutes aussi représentatives. Il y a des Allemands, des Italiens, des Belges, des Américains, des Turcs, jeunes gens et jeunes filles de toutes nationalités, occupés à aménager et transformer les appartements, à les nettoyer, à se servir les uns les autres, à convoquer des réunions, à organiser des dîners et à pourvoir à tous les besoins de distraction d'une jeunesse qui, il ne faut pas l'oublier, vient souvent de quitter le foyer paternel pour la première fois et se sentirait facilement isolée.

Mais les étudiants se rencontrent ici, où ils se préparent un second foyer. Ils poursuivent leur but avec une foi qui, si elle ne déplace pas le Mont-Blanc, leur procura néanmoins—le soir même où ils devaient accueillir le Dr Gooch, le Professeur Manley O. Hudson de Harvard et moi-même—des tables, des assiettes et toutes espèces d'objets qui leur manquaient. Ils sont persuadés que tout ce dont ils auront besoin leur viendra en temps voulu—et c'est exact!

L'Avenir du Foyer est assuré

Il serait superflu de citer quelques-unes des personnes et des sociétés qui, lorsqu'elles eurent connaissance de cette courageuse entreprise s'offrirent à l'aider. Mais il faut dire que reconnaissant l'utilité de la Maison, l'Université s'est immédiatement chargée de payer son loyer. Les étudiants sont donc assurés de leur foyer et maintenant il ne leur reste plus qu'à le diriger et à en faire un centre heureux d'où rayonneront les espoirs ardents des hommes et des femmes qui auront dans l'avenir la tâche plus ardue de remeubler, de nettoyer et de diriger le monde et d'aider à en faire un endroit où régnera une joyeuse activité.

[Le texte anglais de cet article paraît dans une autre colonne sur la même page]

Eckener Sees 2-Day Crossing

CHICAGO, July 21 (AP)—Dr. Hugo Eckener, German Zeppelin commander, predicted yesterday that "after a short while" the dirigible Hindenburg would make the Atlantic crossing from Lakehurst, N. J., to Germany "in an average time of 45 hours."

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. The mower that sings others to sleep is all right, but give me one that sings while I sleep.
2. Listen, Silent, Enlist, Tinsel, Inlets, Linest.
3. Skip, Slip, Slit, Slat, Seat, Heat, Heap, Hemp, Hump, Jump.
4. They will be together 12 minutes after the start.
5. I see e (Ice),

GRENVILLE TWEED TIES

2/6d. each
Three for 7/

Striped, checked and plain designs and colourings.

J. C. Smith, Ltd
91, Lothian Road, EDINBURGH
and at ST. ANDREWS

MACFARLANE LANG'S
LATEST SUCCESS
TOASTED WHEAT
* Contains no added Sugar
* All that nature wants is there.
Sold Everywhere 1/- Cartons
Also Half Tins 3½lbs. 5/2

Twice the freshness

THE CRYSTAL JELLY with the SEALED FLAVOUR

There's more sparkle in a Lushus Jelly, because it's made with crystals. And the flavour "bud" puts the tang of fresh fruit into every one. Try one today and *taste* the difference.

Pantry Tray (6 flavours) 2/3 Single Packet 4½d.

LUSHUS
TABLE JELLIES
G. HAVINDEN, 9 QUEEN VICTORIA ST., E.C.4.

Marshall & Snelgrove
MARSHALLS LTD

Distinctive Fashions
and
Fashion Accessories

BRANCHES AT
• LEEDS
Bond Street and Park Row
• HARROGATE
James Street
• SCARBOROUGH
St. Nicholas Street
• SHEFFIELD
32, Fargate
• YORK
14, Lendal

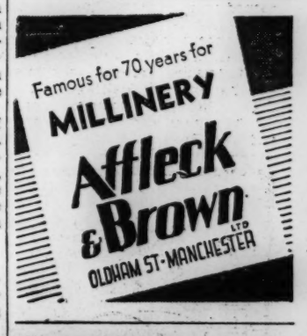
LIVERPOOL, ENG.
OWEN OWEN
The Fashion Centre
Great Summer Sale
NOW ON

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
BON MARCHÉ
For a Thousand and One
Wash Frock Styles
The largest selection of up-to-date styles and colours ever seen in Liverpool.
All Colours—All Sizes—All Prices
Bon Marché
THE FASHION STORE
Church and Basnett Sts. Royal 6300

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
Quality GROCERIES ★ at Lower Prices
You get the highest quality for money possible at Irwins. Buying at huge discounts and keen prices for our numerous branches, we are in a position to offer you this advantage. Visit any of our shops personally and you will see as goodly a selection of groceries and provisions as seventy years' knowledge and judgment can procure from an open market . . . and *IF* by chance you don't see exactly what you want, the assistant will be glad to get it for you *SPECIALLY*. You are sure of absolute satisfaction, too, or your money is refunded in full, without question. You'll get all-round better service if you order your groceries and provisions from IRWINS.
IRWINS
LIVERPOOL—BIRKENHEAD
CHESTER — LYTHAM ST. ANNES — WALLASEY — COLWYN BAY — SOUTHPORT — OSWESTRY

LIVERPOOL, ENG.
GEORGE HENRY LEE'S
Newly enlarged Refrigeration Department. Now stocked: Frigidaire, H. M. V., Kelvinator, Westinghouse Models.
Obtainable on convenient monthly payments.
Basnett Street, Liverpool Royal 4181

The COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE
Established A. D. 1873
Oxford Chambers, Oxford Place
LEEDS, 1. Tel. 31231/2
Gives sound insurance service with unusually modern and convincing tables and rates of premiums at minimum cost.
SPECIAL FEATURES:
NO SHAREHOLDERS
EVERY YEAR A BONUS YEAR
Ask for particulars, without obligation, to Manager.



KENDALS
for
Men's Wear

LINEN SPORTS SHIRTS of crepe weave with short sleeves. These Shirts are ideal for hot weather wear, as they are absorbent when playing hard games. Soft shaded colours of Blue, Grey, Green, Cream 12/6
• POST ORDERS ACCEPTED
Kendal Milne & Co.
Deansgate
Manchester 3

Church Organs
Laycock & Bannister
Cross Hills, Keighley, Yorks.
Pipe Organs built or rebuilt with our improved reliable system of Electro-Pneumatic Action
LATEST INSTALLATION, FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, HALIFAX
All enquiries receive prompt attention.
Phones: CROSS HILLS 123
STEETON 3360

The 'COMFY-FIT' KNICKER
perfect for sports wear

IN 3 SIZES
Small, Average and Outsize
Made from heavy quality delustred Locknit—slimly tailored with a perfectly flat front to fit smoothly under the thinnest gown. Note the new long gusset that allows a good stride, takes away all strain from the fork of the knicker and does not ride up the leg. All popular colours. PRICE 4/11
Outsize 6/11
Scholfields
THE HEADROW
LEEDS 1 ENGLAND

fine Dress Fabrics direct from Manufacturer to YOU

AT the Silk Shop Ltd., who specialise exclusively in fabrics, you will find a wonderful selection of all the most interesting of the New Fabrics, and you will save by buying at the Silk Shop—because the saving made by dealing direct with the manufacturer is passed on to you.

THE Silk Shop LTD
★ THERE IS ONLY ONE REGISTERED SILK SHOP
Headquarters and Only Address in Scotland
12, FREDERICK ST., EDINBURGH
Only Address in
Newcastle-on-Tyne
17-19 New Bridge St.

SHIPBROKER and CHARTERING AGENT
J. W. TELFORD
17, SANDHILL
Newcastle-on-Tyne, ENGLAND
BUNKERS SUPPLIED at NORTH EAST COAST U. K. PORTS
SHIPS AGENCIES SOLICITED
Telegrams: "Straight" Newcastle-on-Tyne

HARROGATE, ENG.
BUCKLEYS
FROCKS
COATS
MILLINERY
UNDERWEAR
HOSIERY
LINENS and LACES
FOOTWEAR
FURNITURE and SOFT FURNISHINGS
Parliament Street Tel. 5192

Nova Scotia Piles Up Scenery In an Ever-Changing Variety

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. LeTour

For the traveler who likes a wide variety of scenery mixed with adventure—Nova Scotia has it. Here is every form of scenery. Miniature mountains; sheltered valleys; winding rivers; picturesque lakes and rugged shoreline; blue ocean; wooded islands; curving inlets; apple orchards and green fields marching away to the horizon. And from the many seaside fishing villages comes the flavor and thrilling adventures of men that followed the sea.

The climate here in this most easterly province of Canada offers delightful relief to visitors from sultry cities and inland countries. From June to November there is brilliant sunshine but the ocean breezes keep the mercury from stealing over the 70 degree average.

Besides being the most easterly province of Canada, Nova Scotia consists of a long narrow peninsula and the Island of Cape Breton. This popular playground reaches 300 miles into the Atlantic, and has nearly 5000 miles of coastline. No portion is more than 50 miles from an ocean beach.

Tourists will find Nova Scotia easy to reach. It is only overnight from Boston; 30 hours from New York by modern steamship service; 21 hours from Montreal, or 29 hours from Toronto, on comfortable trains. It is 219 miles by motorcar or bus from the American border and 694 miles from Montreal over improved highways.

Visitors will find there is plenty to do in the way of out-of-door recreation. For the sportsman there is ample fishing, either in fresh or salt water. Nova Scotia has 23 golf courses, many of which are situated along the shore. These are opened to all visitors. There are excellent tennis courts at all resorts. The canoeist has a choice of many lakes and rivers in which to paddle at his leisure. For the yachtsman, the harbors of Halifax, Sydney, Digby, Pictou, Shelburne, Chester, the Annapolis and Bedford Basins, and the Bras d'Or Lake of Cape Breton afford excellent boating facilities.

Horseback riding is available, and hikers find pleasant byways to explore. Quoits, archery and soft ball are other recreations offered to visitors along with exhilarating surf bathing. Tourists treking over Nova Scotia's countryside are advised to take cameras and be on the lookout for unique seascapes, landscapes and abundant animal life, including moose, deer, black bear, beaver and other smaller fur bearers.

Along the way tourists may encounter at least four different white races that have settled in scattered sections of Nova Scotia. These races that once settled the province have preserved many of their national traits down the centuries—the English, Scotch, Acadian, and Hanoverians. The Acadians have preserved the habits of their French ancestors and are in contact with the long ago. The Hanoverians are a typical seafaring folk, industrious, rugged and wholesome. The Highland Scotch, still cherishing the Gaelic of their forefathers, are warm-hearted, hospitable and self-mastered people who always have leisure to be kind. The English Nova Scotians are quietly friendly, their well-kept towns and orchard farms reflecting their nature.

Visitors will have the opportunity to buy baskets and beadwork as made by the original inhabitants, Micmac Indians. They live quietly on their reservation and are a colorful race. Each year, on St. Ann's Day, they have an annual gathering at Mission Island in Cape Breton when a special procession and services are held.

Lovely Cape Breton, still unspoiled by the modern touch of man, is attracting thousands of visitors this year. Here they find rugged shore lines of sheer grandeur; glens that match those of old Scotland; valleys of remarkable beauty, and the great expanse of the Bras d'Or Lakes.

At Scottish Antigonish, in its setting of picturesque hills, many visitors will stop tomorrow to attend the Highland Games. From here it is a pleasant trip to Green Hill, from which six counties can be seen. Farther on is Pictou, a grand old town on a coast free from fog and offering delightful bathing beaches. Incidentally, Pictou is said to be the largest lobster-producing port in the world.

Each year visitors from all over the world make it a point to see Evangeline Park at Grand Pre and visit the treasure house of Acadian relics. This, and surrounding vicinity, is called the Land of Evangeline and contains the largest aggregation of apple orchards in the British Dominions.

The visitor to Nova Scotia does not want to miss Annapolis Royal, for here he will tread the "home of first things on this continent," the first settlement, first mill, first road, first court, first gardens.

Farther on is Yarmouth, the great southwestern gateway into Nova Scotia, an excellent summer resort. This year Yarmouth is celebrating its 175th anniversary by an Old Home Week during which international yacht races will be held.

Transportation facilities about Nova Scotia are excellent, with adequate railway service that reaches to every important center and seaside resort. It has 8000 miles of improved highways, and 6000 miles of secondary roads.

New Brunswick is another of Canada's popular tourist haunts. Many tourists enter through the southern gateway, St. Stephen, the twin town of Calais, Maine, where the United States ends and Canada begins. St. Stephen is in the center of a wonderful tourist country, well watered by numerous lakes and streams where fish abound.

St. Andrews-by-the-Sea is a popular resort, especially because of its many attractions. There are numerous hotels and comfortable inns and boarding houses that serve every pocketbook. Practically every sport may be enjoyed—tennis, riding, bowling-on-the-green, sea bathing, yachting, and sea fishing, as well as stream and lake fishing.

St. George is another of those delightful little seaside communities situated in the southwestern corner of New Brunswick. The town is on the Magaguadavic River five miles from the Bay of Fundy, and is also in a beautiful lake region. Lake Utopia, the largest of the group, is popular with trout fishermen, while Clear Lake, only one hour from town, is also well stocked with fish.

The Kennebecasis Valley, which leads through Rothesay and on to Hampton, shire town of the Kings County, and then through Sussex, en route via Salisbury, offers a diversification of scenery and recreational attractions. There are long sandy beaches on which the sun lover may loll, and great expanses of water for the yachtsman.

For the tourist with pastoral scenery as his objective there is Sussex. Located in one of the richest agricultural districts of the Province, the dairy industry in and about Sussex has been developed to a marked degree. The country roundabout is well-watered, rolling lowland.

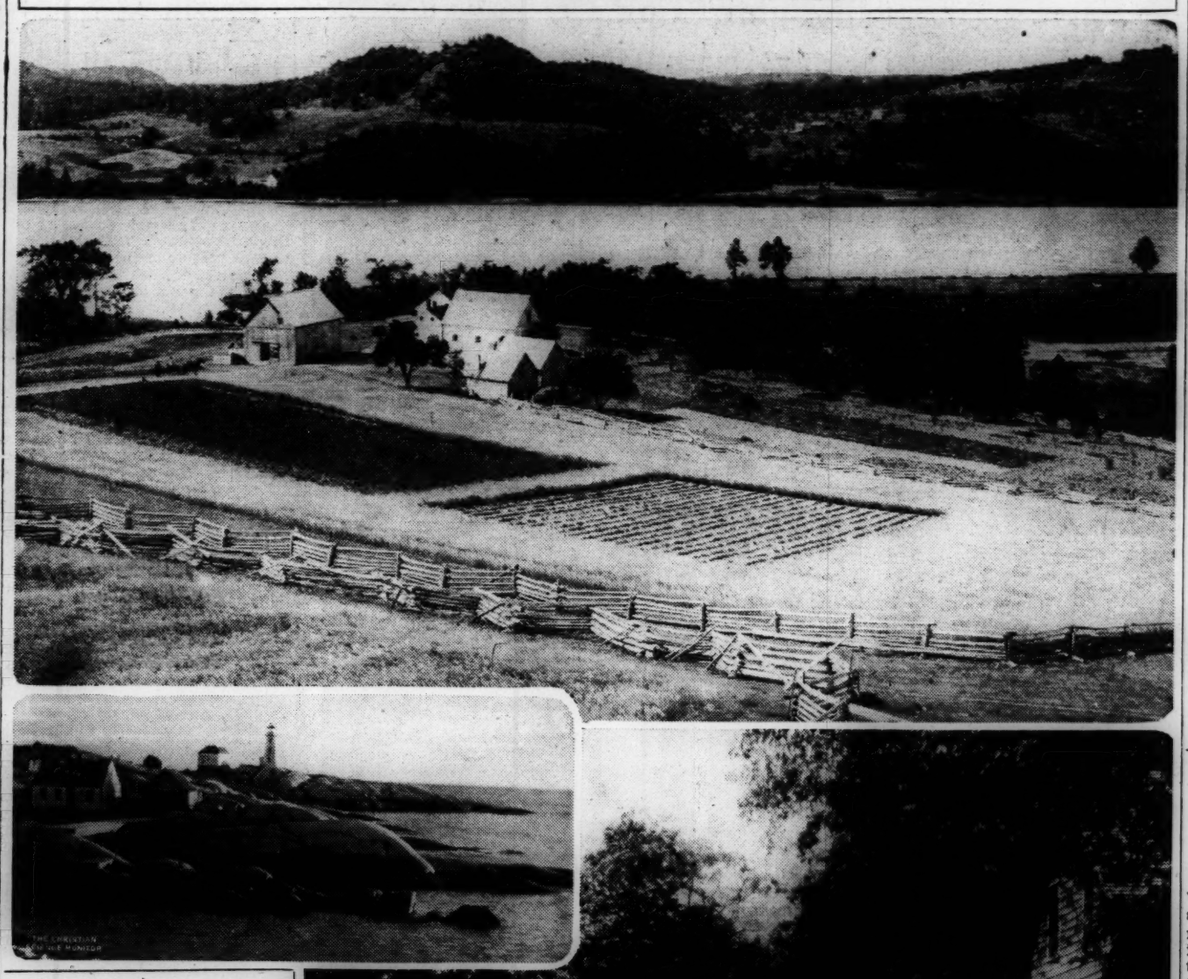
And then for the variety seeker who likes his scenery rolled all into one, there is little Albert County, one of New Brunswick's smallest counties. Here there is greater diversity of scenery than any other area of its size in the Province. Rock-girt shore and mountain peak, lake and stream and grassy meadow all arrange themselves harmoniously in Albert's variegated landscapes. The traveler making this trip would do well to tour through Alma, along the Fundy Coast and up the Petitcodiac River to Moncton. Then through Albert and Riverside with its tiny stone Church of St. Alban's, to Hopewell Hill. At Hopewell Cape, the rocks are lasting examples of nature's handiwork.

If it's beaches the traveler seeks, the Westmorland County has them. These are located immediately east of Moncton. Off these sandy stretches dangerous surf and undertow are absent. Shediac, the principal resort of the coast region, is about 17 miles from Moncton. Here thousands of tourists settle down for weeks at a time to enjoy the invigorating waters, and partake of the clear air and brilliant sunshine.

Woodstock, which may be entered from Houlton, Maine, is becoming more popular as a gateway to New Brunswick. Many tourists are using this entrance to make the Woodstock-St. Stephen loop. By doing this they may tour the central part of the St. John Valley or make a complete circuit of the Province without back-tracking a single mile of the way. It assures visitors of constantly changing scenery and is making this loop more popular with tourists each year.

Grand Lake, the largest body of fresh water in New Brunswick, lies in the central part of the Province. This body of water is 29 miles long and is fringed with numerous sandy beaches and snug little inlets and coves. Robinson's Point, Sypher's Cove, Princess Park, and Cumberland Bay have been acclaimed by visitors as the most attractive locations.

Where Pastoral Gems Dot the Landscape



Courtesy Canadian National Railways; Publishers' Photo

Scenes in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia

Upper: Farm in St. John River Valley. Lower Left: Peggy's Point, Nova Scotia. Lower Right: Scene in Village of Whycocomagh, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.

Soviets Fly Half Of Nonstop Flight Over Arctic Circle

MOSCOW, July 21 (AP)—A trio of Soviet distance fliers radioed at 11 a. m. (4 a. m., E. S. T.) today they had reached the halfway mark in their 7000-mile attempted nonstop flight over the polar circle, passing over the mouth of the Lena River.

They are en route to Chita, Siberia, from Moscow.

The radio report, received by the Northern Sea Route Department, said all was well and that the airmen had flown over two thirds of the most difficult part of the route.

The plane now will proceed across the deserts and unexplored mountains of Yakut to Kamchatka, thence southward and back across Siberia to Chita or Irkutsk.

Pilots Chekaloff and Baidukoff and Navigator Beliakoff took off from Moscow at 5 a. m., Monday (10 p. m. E. S. T., Sunday), and reached Franz Josef Land in the Far North at 11:10 p. m. (4.10 p. m., E. S. T., Monday).

Russians Discover New Rubber Plant

(Continued from Page 1)

tions and collective farms in ten widely separated districts, from Central Asia to the European border, from the Black Sea coast to Moscow province.

Botanists assert that recent improvements in this plant will make it possible in two or three years to gather as much as 80 kilograms of rubber from an acre, which will accommodate 200,000 plants. Several collective farms which planted a few acres of kok-sagiz in the autumn of 1934 reported that they averaged profits of 400 rubles per acre in 1935, which exceeds profits on other crops.

Satisfied that the kok-sagiz plant will soon provide the Soviet Union with the necessary supplies of raw rubber more economically than any other source, the Commissariats of Agriculture and State Farms have arranged to extend its cultivation rapidly, both on state and collective farms and upon separate plantations located close to rubber manufacturing industries. Soviet officials are confident that within a few years each Soviet republic will have its own large rubber plantations and that these will provide all the necessary raw material for the Soviet rubber industry.

Meanwhile, however, the manufacture of synthetic rubber is being rapidly extended to make certain that Soviet industry, and particularly the military industries, will be assured of an ample supply of rubber in the event of war. Such production is expensive, and may be entirely superseded in a few years, but Soviet leaders, like those of Germany and some other countries, believe that the cost is justified because of war dangers.

Legislature Keeps Grip on Louisiana

(Continued from Page 1)

Cave, former State Treasurer, also a Long follower, is acting Mayor.

The Mayor under the new charter will have the right to veto any action of the commission council. To override his veto the unanimous vote of the other four members of the council is required. The new charter places the Mayor on the reorganized fire and police boards and on the newly formed city civil service commission. City tax collections were advanced from the middle of the year to Jan. 1 by a separate bill.

Along with the amended city charter and other measures tending to restore home rule, the Legislature voted for submission to the people of the State a proposed constitutional amendment extending the term of the Mayor for a period of four years.

The term which Mr. Maestri will take over in August normally would expire in May, 1938. Under the terms of the proposed amendment to the constitution the terms of the Mayor and other New Orleans municipal officers will be extended to May, 1942, thereby eliminating any city fight during the present terms of state officials.

In the rural parishes, home rule was restored to only a few of the municipalities which submitted charter amendments that were approved by the Legislature without dissent.

Ousts Budget Committee

The Legislature passed a general act abolishing the state budget committee, formed to pass upon the qualifications of teachers in the public schools, and placed the matter of employment of teachers entirely in the hands of the parish school boards.

A companion measure was passed giving teachers permanent jobs in the schools after they have held them for three years. Removal can be accomplished only after trial by the school board after which the teacher has a right to appeal to the courts. A teacher retirement system was established as a part of the school program.

The Legislature "made peace" with the Federal Government, repealed all the anti-federal laws enacted at the direction of the late Senator during his feud with President Roosevelt.

It also passed social security laws as desired by the National Government to provide old-age pensions, unemployment insurance and care for the needy.

However, the bulk of the laws enacted at the behest of the late Senator to give him complete control over the State remain on the statute books. One of these gives the State Civil Service Commission authority to pass upon all local public employees.

Another places the conduct of elections in the hands of the Governor, and does not permit opposing groups to have representation at the polls. A third requires approval by the superintendent of the state police of most of the deputies named by sheriffs throughout the Statee.

Powers Sign New Straits Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

jority of the riparian states, including Turkey.

Angling for Italy

The Convention will come into force whether Italy ultimately adheres or not.

Meanwhile a report from Ankara says that Turkey is maintaining its mutual assistance arrangements with Britain for the time being. This is interpreted here as an attempt to bargain with Italy, with a view to obtaining her signature to the Dardanelles Convention.

Lausanne Pact Ends With Signing of New Straits Convention

MONTREUX, Switz., July 21 (AP)—The last vestige of Turkey's status as one of the conquered central powers was removed today as its delegates triumphantly carried home a new Straits Convention.

Eight of the former allied powers agreed with Turkey and Bulgaria, another of the former Central powers, to permit Turkish troops to enter the region surrounding the Dardanelles.

This region had been demilitarized since 1923, when the New Turkish Nationalist Government, fresh from a military victory over Greece, forced her World War victors to substitute the Lausanne Agreement for the Sèvres Treaty.

Demilitarization of the Straits was one of the few restrictions Turkey agreed to at Lausanne.

Japan, the only nonmember of the League of Nations that signed the Lausanne Treaty, reserved complete liberty of interpretation of an article in the Convention concerning the passage of warships engaged in missions for the League or in carrying out provisions of collective regional agreements.

The other signatories to the convention, none of whom made reservations, were Great Britain, France, Russia, Greece, Roumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Australia.

Australian Group Condemns Forced Military Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—At a time when there is a strong feeling among an important section of the community that compulsory military training should be resumed in Australia, the conference of the Victorian Churches of Christ has raised its voice loudly against the carrying of arms.

In emphatic terms H. G. Rasmussen declared that the Government had no right to compel any man to bear arms against his will. "War is un-Christian," he said, "and no Christian should be forced even to take part in preparing for it."

The conference indorsed this opinion with only two dissentients, and also agreed to a motion deploring the prospect of compulsory training. The motion also stipulated that the conference would support wholeheartedly any of its members "who as conscientious objectors, refused to prepare for, or take part in, war as combatants."

Another motion deploring the liquor traffic was agreed to unanimously. It commended Premier A. A. Dunstan for his recent emphatic refusal to extend trading hours in hotels.

No King could enjoy more luxurious comforts than await you right here at The Governor Clinton

Special Week-end 2 and 3 Day ALL-EXPENSE TOURS
Room, Meals and Attractions
Write For Folder
$4.50—$8.50

1200 New Rooms
Private bath, shower, radio, circulating ice water and servidor.
$3.00

HOTEL GOVERNOR CLINTON
7th AVENUE and 31st STREET
"KNOTT MANAGEMENT"
OPPOSITE PENN STATION

And any smart shopper will add that Buick's a real bargain at ..... $765 AND UP
LIST PRICE AT THE FACTORY, FLINT, MICH.
Standard and special accessories groups on all models at extra cost.
"Buick's the Buy"
A General Motors Product

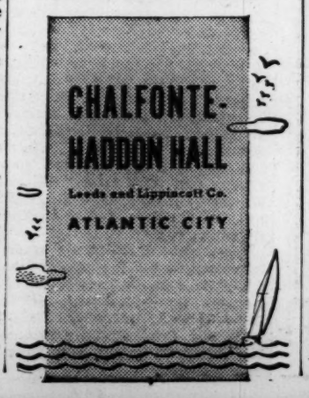
For a DELICIOUS MEAL IN A JIFFY
JUST HEAT AND SERVE

A Delicious Tender Sea Food

Packed fresh where caught aboard modern floating canneries.

THREE DIAMONDS CRABMEAT
Write for FREE Recipe Book
MITSUBISHI CO., 120 B'way, N. Y.
417 Montgomery St. San Francisco
Exchange Bldg., Seattle

TO BATHERS
Don't forget to take your sunburn cream and your copy of The Old Farmer's Almanac which will give you full information on the tides and weather forecasts.
FOR SALE AT ALL NEWS STANDS.
Sent post paid on receipt of 20c.
THE OLD FARMER'S ALMANAC
34 Beacon Street, Boston



We know Beardsley's Prepared Mustard will meet your standards of quality. Send for Recipe Folder.

A distinctive Flavor
Not too sharp
Not too mild
J. W. Beardsley's Sons
Est. 1857
Newark, New Jersey

World Cruise
Jan. 10, '37
from New York
Eastward
37 Ports
136 Days
ideal cruiseship
Reliance
★
Your Local Travel Agent, or
Hamburg-American Line
North German Lloyd
57 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Offices and Agencies in all Principal Cities

A COOL NEW YORK HOTEL
Warm weather doesn't disturb visitors staying in this 32-story hotel.
• Rooms high above all New York.
• Open-air roof terrace on 16th floor.
• Most beautiful swimming pool in the City.
• Air-cooled restaurants.
• Rate $3 daily includes use of pool.
SHELTON HOTEL
LEXINGTON AVE. at 49th ST., NEW YORK

JOIN THE "AMERICAN" PARTY

AND JOHN P. CITIZEN knows his platforms. He belongs to the great "American" Party. His candidates for re-nomination are Amoco-Gas and Orange American Gas on the great "American" Platform of Service and Savings. ★ Amoco-Gas—the original candidate in the special motor fuel field—holds more official A. A. A. world's records than any other gas or motor fuel. It rides smoother, safer, and easier. Costs a bit more per gallon, costs less per mile. Heading the "regular" ticket is Orange American Gas—a 100% clean-burning regular with a pure petroleum base, and the best buy at regular gas price. These features and American's new refining method give it new action that gets action.

★ Album and President Stamps are being given away free while they last at American Oil Company dealers and stations. Ask about yours today.

From Maine to Florida—Stop at The Sign of Greater Values!
AMERICAN OIL COMPANY
Also maker of Amoco Motor Lubricants
AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
©American Oil Co.

Australia Meets Britain Next In Davis Cup Tennis

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 21 (AP)—Australia gained the Davis Cup challenge round against Britain today as Vivian McGrath defeated Heiner Henkel of Germany, 6—3, 5—7, 6—4, 6—4, for the Aussies' third and clinching victory in their tennis series against the Teutons.

McGrath's victory put Australia in the challenge round for the first time since 1924. The Australians will meet the cup-holding British team led by the redoubtable Fred Perry in a best three-of-five match series starting Saturday.

In the earlier matches of the Australian-German series, Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm defeated Adrian Quist in five sets; Henkel defaulted to the veteran Jack Crawford after losing the first two set, and Crawford and McGrath trimmed von Cramm and Henkel in doubles.

By virtue of his triumph, McGrath became the hero of the series. He was pressed into service yesterday after Quist injured an ankle playing against von Cramm last Saturday.

Crawford and Quist qualified for the interzone final against Germany last month when they administered a 3-to-2 defeat to the United States team at Philadelphia.

The final singles match between Crawford and von Cramm was canceled because of a heavy rain. It could have had no effect on the final outcome of the series since Australia already had gained the necessary three victories.

For the record, Germany forfeited the final match, thus making Australia's winning margin four victories to one.

After the skies had cleared, however, It was decided to play the match with H. Denker substituting for von Cramm. Crawford easily defeated Denker, 6—3, 6—1, 6—4.

Sea Bright Names Strong Entry List For 49th Tourney

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RUMSON, N. J., July 21—Sea Bright will be back with all its old-time glory next week, as the Rumson Road Club welcomes the stars of both men and women players to its forty-ninth annual tournament, with practically every prominent figure in the game, with the lone exceptions of Mrs. Moody and Miss Jacobs, on the list of those who have accepted invitations.

Of the 22 men who were ranked last year and are still on the amateur list, only Frank X. Shields, J. Gilbert Hall, Henry M. Culley, John MacDiarmid, Robert Bryan and Jess Millman are missing, and this gap is more than made up for by the finest group of newcomers that has been developed in many seasons. Wilmer L. Allison Jr., J. Donald Budge, Bryan M. Grant Jr., and Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., top the list, with two former national singles champions, R. Norris Williams 2d, and John Hope Doeg, emerging from retirement for the occasion, John W. Van Ryn and Manuel Alonso, omitted last year for insufficient data, have accepted, as well as Robert L. Riggs, national junior and national clay-court champion, the best of the newcomers.

Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Carolin Babcock, and Mrs. Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn, of the Wightman Cup team, top the list of the ladies, with Alice Marble, Gracyn W. Wheeler, and the latest sensation of the Pacific coast, Dorothy Sutton Bundy, to bear them company. Mrs. Virginia Rice Johnson and Katherine Winthrop will support Mrs. Fabyan in maintaining the honor of New England, while Mme. Sylvia Jung Henrotin and Mrs. H. W. Blumenthal, the former Baroness Levi, are also listed.

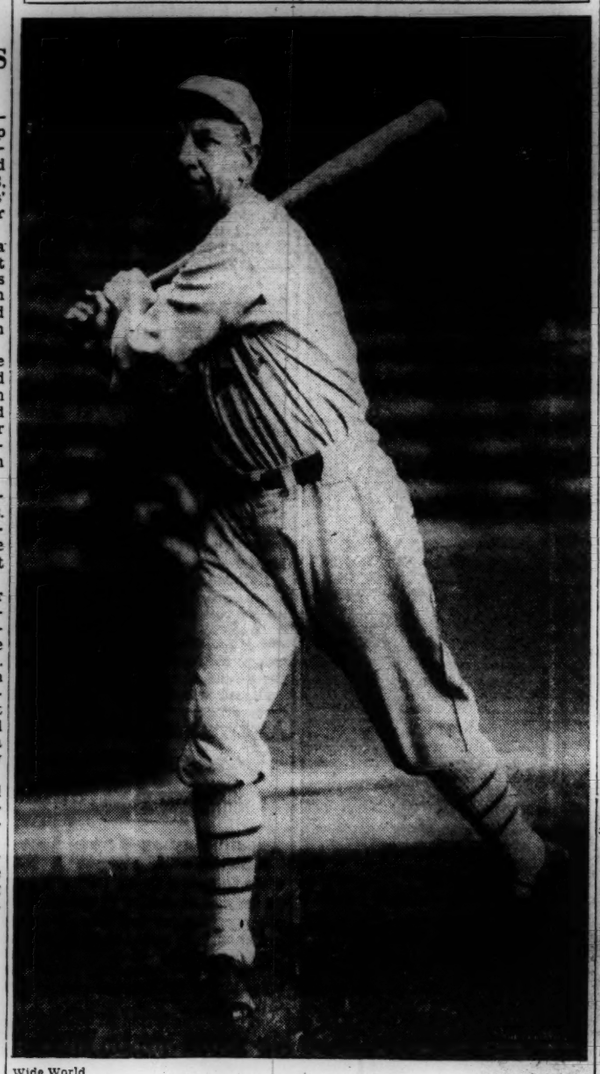
American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	58	30	.659
Cleveland	49	39	.557
Boston	48	41	.539
Detroit	46	40	.535
Chicago	46	40	.535
Washington	45	42	.517
Philadelphia	28	57	.329
St. Louis	27	58	.318

Results July 20

No games scheduled.

Holder of Gold Lifetime Pass



Wide World

Edward Trowbridge Collins

Major Leagues Reward Great Second Baseman

Twenty-three years of major-league playing brought to Edward T. Collins a gold lifetime pass. While he joined the Philadelphia Athletics in 1906, it was not until 1908 that his name appears in the official records. From then until Connie Mack broke up his famous $100,000 infield in 1915 he played in Philadelphia. He was sold to the Chicago White Sox and remained in that city until 1927, when he returned to Philadelphia, 1930 being the last year in which he broke into the official records. Now he is general manager of the Boston Red Sox.

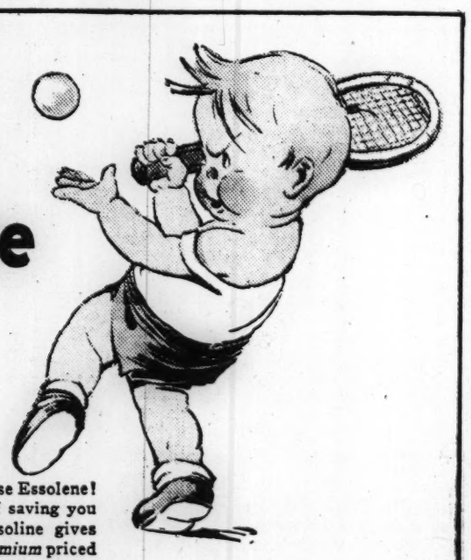
Collins will go down in baseball history as one of the greatest second basemen of all time. To date his only real rival for that title is Lajoie. During his 23 years he compiled the fine batting average of .333. He is one of the few players who have made over 3000 hits and his record of 743 stolen bases is a fine one. He also took part in six World Series and compiled a fine batting average of .328. His lifetime record follows:

League Record

Year	Club	G.	A. B.	R.	H.	S. B.	Avg.
1906	Philadelphia, Americans	..	..	..	..	..	..
1907	Philadelphia, Americans	..	..	..	..	..	..
1908	Philadelphia, Americans	102	330	39	90	8	.273
1909	Philadelphia, Americans	153	572	104	198	67	.346
1910	Philadelphia, Americans	153	583	81	188	81	.322
1911	Philadelphia, Americans	132	493	92	160	38	.365
1912	Philadelphia, Americans	153	543	127	189	63	.348
1913	Philadelphia, Americans	143	534	125	184	54	.345
1914	Philadelphia, Americans	152	526	122	181	58	.344
1915	Chicago, Americans	155	521	118	173	46	.332
1916	Chicago, Americans	153	545	87	168	40	.308
1917	Chicago, Americans	156	564	91	163	53	.289
1918	Chicago, Americans	97	330	51	91	22	.276
1919	Chicago, Americans	140	518	87	165	33	.319
1920	Chicago, Americans	153	601	115	222	19	.369
1921	Chicago, Americans	139	526	79	177	12	.337
1922	Chicago, Americans	154	598	92	194	20	.324
1923	Chicago, Americans	145	505	89	182	49	.360
1924	Chicago, Americans	152	556	108	194	42	.349
1925	Chicago, Americans	115	425	80	147	19	.346
1926	Chicago, Americans	106	375	66	129	13	.344
1927	Philadelphia, Americans	95	225	50	76	6	.338
1928	Philadelphia, Americans	36	33	3	10	0	.303
1929	Philadelphia, Americans	9	7	0	0	0	.000
1930	Philadelphia, Americans	3	2	1	1	0	.500
	Totals	2805	9912	1817	3302	743	.333

World's Series Record

Year	Club	G.	A. B.	R.	H.	S. B.	Avg.
1910	Philadelphia, Americans	5	21	5	9	4	.429
1911	Philadelphia, Americans	6	21	4	6	2	.286
1913	Philadelphia, Americans	5	19	5	8	3	.421
1914	Philadelphia, Americans	4	14	0	3	1	.214
1917	Chicago, Americans	6	22	4	9	3	.409
1919	Chicago, Americans	8	31	2	7	1	.226
	Totals	34	128	20	42	14	.328



Speedy Service

No waiting for results when you use Essolene! It starts instantly its service of saving you money. This regular priced gasoline gives better mileage than even most *premium* priced fuels, and *no* gasoline at *any* price will give you more under hard summer driving conditions. That statement is backed by the world's leading oil organization, Esso Marketers.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

Essolene MOTOR FUEL

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN

for Happy Motoring

$15,500 PRIZE CONTEST
4 University Scholarships
124 Big Cash Prizes
ASK YOUR ESSO DEALER

Copr. 1936, Esso, Inc.

Many Vocations In Public Golf Annual Scramble

FARMINGDALE, N. Y., July 21 (AP)—The golfing butcher, baker, and others took out after a truck driver, stock clerk, employment manager, gasoline station attendant, etc., as the annual scramble for medal honors in the National Public Links Championship moved into its second and final 18-hole stretch today.

So closely bunched in the race for both team and medal rewards was the record-breaking field of 222 starters from all sections of the nation that everything had the air of a big toss-up. Not one player of the "poor man's golf show" was a favorite, whereas the team championship was so close that eight quartets were separated by only 10 shots.

On the basis of scoring class, the twin leaders of the race for the medal were two youngsters from Cleveland—Johnny Racey, a stock clerk, and Jimmy Caspio, who drives a truck as well as a golf ball. Johnny and Jimmy posted par 72's on the blue course of the ritzy Beth Page layout yesterday for perfect performances.

Two Courses Used

Ahead of them by one shot were Mike Dolan, gasoline station attendant from Philadelphia, and Frank Connolly, employment bureau manager for the city of Detroit, but their 71's were scored over the red course where par stands at 70. Two courses were used, the field playing 18 holes on each, because of its unwieldy numbers.

Brooklyn, led by 20-year-old Frank Strafaci, who is out to win the individual crown for the second year in a row, was ahead in the torrid four-man team fight, decided over the 36-hole qualifying round.

The Brooklynites' 18-hole total was 299, but a shot behind came Seattle with one of its best teams in history. San Antonio, defending team champion with a new quartet of birdie collectors, ranked third with 301. San Francisco had 302 and Detroit had 307. Of the 47 teams only 50 shots separated first and last place.

Pressing the leaders for the medal came golfers of all occupations from all parts of the country. Leaders on the blue course included John Babis of Detroit and 17-year-old Arthur Owen of Jacksonville, Fla., who had 73's. Six blue course shooters had 74's to threaten—Tommy Strafaci, Brooklyn; Ed Krulik, Detroit; Andy Szwedka, Pittsburgh; Harry Umbinetti, Seattle; Pat Abbott, Pasadena, Calif., and Al Priebe, St. Paul.

Honolulu in Running

Leaders from the red course included Jack Thurmond, San Antonio, Texas, and Jack Evans, New Rochelle, N. Y., with 72's; Lionel Wendland, San Antonio; Jimmy Molinari, San Francisco, and Frank Strafaci, defending title holder from Brooklyn, with 73's.

Honolulu's entrants were in the running, although the pace was so fast that it looked like it would take a pair of 77's or 78's to land among the low 64 qualifiers who will compete for the title over match play beginning tomorrow. Kammy Lau scored a first round 39—37—76 and Bernard McKeague a 40—41—81, on the danger line but still holding a chance.

San Francisco was awarded the 1937 championship.

Open Champions To Defend Against Argentine Four

By George E. Timpson

NEW YORK, July 21—Who are to be the members of the team which will defend the Cup of the Americas from the Argentine team? That is the question that is in the minds of every polo player of high handicap ranking, and will be, in all probability, right up to the eve of the matches beginning Sept. 14. With one team now preparing for the British championship, another just victorious in the junior championship at Burnt Mills, and half a dozen others busy in the various matches at Bostwick Field and Meadow Brook, a deep, mysterious silence pervades the officials of the United States Polo Association, with not a hint as to the plans for determining this important question.

But underneath, vague suggestions as to an entirely new method of decision have begun to emerge from the privilege can be won, not after a series of tryout matches, but by actual capture, and victory in the National open championship is to be the deciding factor. So, with only four weeks to come before the final announcement of the personnel of the teams, interest as to the entries for the open is already increasing daily.

First, as seems probable, the reorganized Templeton team, now in England, composed of Winston F. C. Guest, Eric Pedley, Michael G. Phipps, and J. P. Mills, may be reckoned with as likely to ride in practically the same order; through Elbridge T. Gerry and Stewart B. Iglehart are also possibilities in its ranks. Second, Thomas Hitchcock Jr., it is whispered, is likely to combine with the Bostwick brothers. J. Cocie Rathborne is also a possible sponsor for a greater Akunsti four, with several of the Gerry brothers or others of the Old Aiken group, including Stewart B. Inglehart, working out still another combination.

Stephen Sanford's Hurricanes, winners of the junior championship, will doubtless strengthen their lineup for the greater event, and the Meadow Brook Ramblers, runners-up for that title, will also ctntribute players, notably young F. Skiddy Von Stade Jr., the hero of the intercollegiates, to some combination. William Post 2d and H. W. Williams will doubtless be included somewhere, and Greentree, with the Whitneys; Roslyn, with H. F. Talbott, and Sands Point, with the Hoppings, will all be brought to the highest point of efficiency by careful selections for the greater honor. The trio of Baldings, either in combination or distributed through various teams, must also be reckoned with, and Cecil Smith, also among the European group, will have to be considered.

Chess

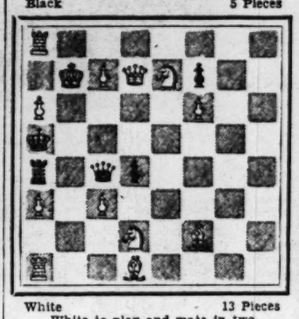
By Frederick R. Chevalier

July 21, 1936

Problem No. 1845

By J. C. J. Wainwright

Black 5 Pieces



White 13 Pieces

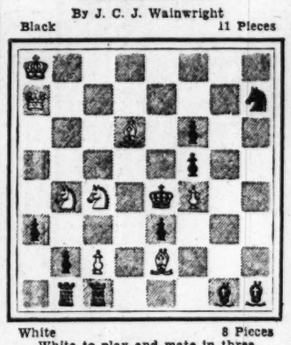
White to play and mate in two

(First prize, Detroit Free Press, 1880)

Problem No. 1846

By J. C. J. Wainwright

Black 11 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Fourth prize, Sunay South tourney, 1890, probably the largest international problem-composing tourney ever held in America. Note the second moves, and subvariations.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1843. B-Kt4

No. 1844. 1. BxRP KxP
2. P-K8(Kt)
1. ——— K-K5
2. P-K8(Q)ch
1. ——— PxP
2. P-K8(B)
1. ——— P-Q3
2. P-K8(R)

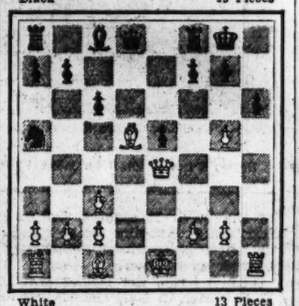
End-Game No. 313. 1 B-Kt7ch, RxB; 2 R-B8ch, Q-K; 3 RxQch, R-Kt; 4 Q-Kt4, and mates next move.

End-Game

In this position, from Nyholm-Post, Stockholm-Berlin match, 1936, White forces a quick win.

End-Game No. 314

Black 13 Pieces



White 13 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

Mid-August brings forth a number of important chess events. First and foremost is the Nottingham tournament, which begins Aug. 15, the same day that the American Chess Federation open championship will open in Philadelphia. The New York State championship will be held at the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Chess Club beginning Aug. 17. In addition to these, there will be a team tournament at Munich, Ger., from Aug. 16 to Sept. 3, in conjunction with the Olympics.

Incidentally, the great Nottingham tournament marks the fiftieth year since the last great chess tournament at Nottingham. On that occasion the first prize winner was Amos Burn, one of the great English players.

The date of the annual British Chess Federation championship was advanced this year so as not to conflict with the Nottingham event. It was held at Bournemouth and resulted in a victory for W. Winter of London, who won for the second consecutive time. In the game below he disposes of one of the few blind to enter in first-class competition.

Nimzowitsch Defense to QP Game

Cross White	Winter Black	Cross White	Winter Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	15 BxKt	PxB
2 P-QB4	P-K3	16 Q-Q	Kt-K5
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	17 QR-B	Q-R5
4 Q-B2	Kt-B3	18 Q-B3	Kt-Kt4
5 Kt-B3	P-Q3	19 Q-Kt3	QxQ
6 B-Q2	Castles	20 PxQ	RxPch
7 P-QR3	BxKt	21 K-Q2	RxP
8 BxB	R-K	22 KtxP	RxPch
9 P-K3	P-K4	23 KxP	B-B4ch
10 PxP	PxP	24 K-K3	R-Kch
11 B-K2	P-K5	25 K-B4	KtxPch
12 Kt-Q4	Kt-K4	26 K-B3	R-B7ch
13 P-R3	P-B4	27 K-Kt3	Black mates in three
14 Kt-Kt3	Kt-Q6ch		

This game, from a minor tournament held at Ostend, Belgium, earlier this year, is distinguished by a clever counter-combination with which the Swiss, Grob, downed the Swedish Stahlberg.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Stahlberg White	Grob Black	Stahlberg White	Grob Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 KtxP	B-B4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	19 RxB	KtxKt
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	20 R-K5	Q-B3
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	21 P-KR3	KtxR
5 B-Kt5	B-K2	22 PxKt	QR-K
6 P-K3	Castles	23 RxR	Q-B8ch
7 QR-B	P-B3	24 K-R2	RxR
8 B-Q3	PxP	25 Q-Q2	R-KB
9 BxBP	Kt-Q4	26 P-K4	P-KR3
10 BxB	QxB	27 K-Kt3	P-KKt4
11 Castles	KtxKt	28 B-K6	R-B5
12 RxKt	P-K4	29 Q-K3	P-KR4
13 B-Kt3	P-K5	30 P-Q5	K-R2
14 Kt-Q2	K-R	31 B-B5ch	K-Kt
15 Q-B2	P-KB4	32 PxP	Q-KR8
16 P-B3	Kt-B3	Resigns	
17 PxP	PxP		

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	61	32	.649
Buffalo	60	38	.612
Newark	55	38	.591
Baltimore	52	46	.531
Montreal	46	48	.489
Toronto	46	53	.465
Albany	35	59	.372
Syracuse	27	67	.287

Results July 20

Syracuse 5, Buffalo 1.
Toronto 6, Baltimore 1.
Rochester 11, Albany 5.
Only games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	53	31	.631
St. Louis	53	33	.616
Pittsburgh	44	41	.518
New York	45	42	.517
Cincinnati	42	41	.506
Boston	41	46	.471
Philadelphia	33	52	.388
Brooklyn	30	55	.353

Results July 20

No games scheduled.

Cooper Wins Playoff

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 21 (AP)—The seven-year-old $5000 St. Paul open golf tournament looked today like Lighthorse Harry Cooper's own particular field of activity as he pocketed the $1200 first prize for the third time. The Chicago professional gave par and young Dick Metz of Evanston, Ill., a lacing in the playoff yesterday, Cooper shooting 135 for two tours of the 72-par Keller course against Metz's 139.

Many of Game's Brightest Stars Fading in 1936

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The 1936 baseball season has been full of surprises and disappointments. Among the surprises are the brilliance of several rookies, including Stu Martin of the Cardinals and Joe Di Maggio of the Yankees, and the spurts of such second-division clubs as the Boston Bees, Washington Senators and Chicago White Sox.

Among the disappointments are the fading from the game's firmament of a number of its brightest stars, who for the past decade have written diamond history. The ever-changing picture of the major leagues may see this season the passing of such leading figures as Mickey Cochrane, Bill Terry, Pie Traynor, Frankie Frisch, Charley Grimm and Jimmy Dykes from the ranks of active duty. Already, Freddy Lindstrom, Fred Marberry, Gus Bush and Jim Bottomley have announced their permanent retirement and there are indications that others will follow.

Playing Managers

When the 1937 campaign rolls around, it is possible that only one or two playing managers will remain in the National and American Leagues. Today that list includes Charley Grimm of the Cubs, Frisch of the Cardinals, Terry of the Giants, Wilson of the Phillies, Joe Cronin of the Red Sox, Cochrane of the Tigers, Dykes of the White Sox and Rogers Hornsby of the Browns.

Grimm has seen little service at first base this year. He has a capable youngster in Phil Cavaretta and can retire to the coaching lines before the next pennant race gets under way if he so desires. Frisch also has discovered a sensational youngster in Stu Martin and may hang up his glove at any time. Terry should take a permanent seat on the bench, according to reports from New York, but he has been unable to do so because of injuries to Sam Leslie, his substitute, and the general slump of the Giants in the flag race. Terry returned to action recently hoping that his presence might put the club back into the race.

Cochrane's catching days are numbered, although he may come back next season and help the Tigers occasionally. Mickey might as well forget about 1936. The Yankees have the pennant about clinched, and any efforts on his part to return to duty now might ruin his chances for next season. Cochrane is a great leader. His managerial career is only beginning.

Hornsby, of course, runs the Browns from the coaching lines, although he is still on the active playing list and has appeared in at least one game as a pinch hitter. "Rajah" knows as well as anyone, however, that he must soon make room for a younger man on the roster.

Dykes Still Searching

Dykes has played fine ball at third base for the White Sox this season, his nineteenth in the majors, but only because he is still searching for a better substitute. When Jimmy finds his man, he will be glad to direct operations from the dugout.

Of the present playing managers, only Cronin and Jimmy Wilson are fairly certain of starting the 1937 race at active posts, the former at shortstop for the Red Sox and the latter as reserve catcher with his Phillies. Cronin has staged a great comeback after his mishap early in the campaign.

Gabby Hartnett, Travis Jackson, Charley Root, Mark Koenig and Ted Lyons are a few more veterans who must soon hand over their regular duties to younger men.

Within the space of two months, four of the leading figures of the past decade have passed into retirement in Marberry, Lindstrom, Bottomley and Bush. Marberry was perhaps the outstanding relief pitcher of modern baseball while a member of the Senators back in 1929. Lindstrom was one of McGraw's best discoveries, a smart ball player and a credit to his profession.

Bottomley's colorful strutting around the initial bag helped the Cardinals win four National League pennants. "Sunny Jim's" smile attracted a host of followers. As for Bush, he spent 12 years in a Chicago uniform and won 152 games. His pitching was chiefly responsible for two Chicago flags.

Steamboats Will Race On San Francisco Bay

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21 (AP)—Steamboat racing, the sport the Mississippi River made famous, will be seen on San Francisco Bay next Sunday.

Two bulky ferries, which for years plied placidly on the bay, are being put in trim to revive a competition which flourished in Civil War days.

The racing starting at 2:30 p. m., Pacific standard time, (5:30 E. S. T.), will be from San Francisco-Oakland Bridge to the Golden Gate span.

Pacific Coast League

Results July 20

No games scheduled.

American Association

Results July 20

No games scheduled.

Where to Dine

NEW YORK, N. Y.

★ OUTDOOR DINING ★
WOODSTOCK IN THE CATSKILLS
Country club. Guided horseback riding over trails. Innumerable motor drives. Sunday concerts. Summer theatricals. Art, Musical, Literary Colony; near Ashokan Reservoir, where water, sky and mountains meet. Colonial atmosphere. Delicious food. Two bedrooms, bath. Christian Science church.
Mrs. Chapman's House & Garden
WOODSTOCK, N. Y.

Shay's Restaurant
39 West 46th Street Near Fifth Avenue
Featuring Luncheons from 30c
Complete Dinners from 60c
Southern Cooking
No Liquor Served

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Financing United States Olympic Teams

NOW that the American Olympic teams are well on their way to the Games in Berlin, and the money has been found to cover the expenses of sending them there without having to leave behind any of those who were entitled to make the trip, it seems to me that this would be a good time to bring up the question of raising the money for these teams every four years. Ever since 1906, when an American Olympic committee was organized to pick and finance an official team to represent the United States in an Olympiad, there has been difficulty in raising the necessary money. That it has finally been raised, with the exception of the year of 1928, when there was an actual deficit of $25,000, does not offer any excuse for a continuance of the current system, and it is my opinion that if some change is not made before the question of sending a team to the Olympics in 1940 comes up, American followers of international sports will be very remiss in their obligations to the fine American men and women athletes who work so hard to put the Stars and Stripes where they belong in world athletics.

A Disgraceful Condition

Although it is true that there were special reasons why it was more difficult than usual to raise the money this year, it has always been necessary to stage an intensive campaign to secure the needed money, and I do not recall a year when those who were handling the affairs of the American Olympic Committee could be sure that the money would be in their hands by the time the athletes were due to sail for the site of the games. This necessarily caused much uncertainty as to whether or not all the athletes who won places on the teams could be sent to the games, and this in itself is certainly a most unfair condition under which to ask candidates to take of their time and money to prepare for the tryouts. And then to think some of them should, after making the grade, be told they would have to raise the money to cover their expenses is certainly a condition which can bring nothing but discredit to the American people. That some of the girls should have had to "pass the hat" to cover their expenses this year, as was reported to have been the case, is to be regretted and should never again be allowed to happen.

Tax and Government Support

There are two ways by which future Olympic finances can, and should, be raised. One is by putting a tax on sports events held in the United States, and the other is to have the United States help finance the teams. If, as proposed by Daniel J. Ferris, secretary-treasurer of the A. A. U., a 10 per cent tax was put on sports undertaking under the control of the A. A. U. and other sports governing bodies, it would not be long before a fund could be created so large that the interest from it would be big enough to finance the teams every four years. I also believe that the United States Government might well appropriate $100,000 or $200,000 every four years toward the expense of this argosy. So far as I know, this is the only country represented in these games which does not make some appropriation, and there appears to be no real reason why Uncle Sam should not give the movement his financial support.

Critics Might Help

There has been a lot of criticism regarding the way the American Olympic Committee has done its work this year, both as regards finances and conducting tryouts. Unless my memory serves me incorrectly, there has always been criticism of the men handling these affairs. No doubt there has been just cause for some of it; but if one will stop and think of the amount of work that they do and do without any financial return in the vast majority of cases, he will soon realize that these men are more worthy of praise than criticism. If these same critics would only turn to and work for the good of the movement, there is no question but what American Olympic affairs would soon be put on a plane as high as the standards set by the athletes who wear the American shield and right now is the time for them to begin lending their aid.

Reuben Fine, New York, Takes Lead in Chess

ZANDVOORT, Holland, July 21 (AP)—Reuben Fine of New York took the lead in the international chess masters tournament last night, defeating Dr. S. Tartakower of Poland in a third-round match.

Fine gained a margin of half a point over Dr. Max Euwe of Holland and E. D. Bogoljubow of Germany, who were in a tie for first place with Fine Sunday but drew their games Monday. The summaries:

Dr. Euwe drew with A. Becker of Austria; E. Gruenfeld of Austria drew with P. Keres of Estonia; Fine defeated Dr. Tartakower; S. Landau of Holland drew with S. Spielmann of Austria; Bogoljubow drew with G. Maroczy of Hungary; G. R. D. Van Doesburgh of Holland defeated L. Prins of Holland.

Bertholot Wins Long Run

ALBANY, N. Y., July 21 (AP)—Jean Bertholot of the Millrose A. C., New York City, won the national A. A. U. 20-kilometer championship run yesterday in 1h. 10m. 53s. The race was held in connection with Albany's celebration of the 250th anniversary of its charter. Lou Gregory, Millrose A. A., was second in 1h. 11m. 13s.; James McPade, Millrose A. A., third, 1h. 12m. 17s. The race started at Schenectady and ended in Bleecker Stadium, Albany, where a field meet was under way.

Where to Go for Luncheon · Tea · Dinner In Europe

FRANCE

PARIS

THE TRILLON
Grill-room
Cultured surroundings
Refined cooking
6 RUE BOISSY D'ANGLAS
NEAR PLACE DE LA CONCORDE

Louis Sherry
6 ROND POINT DES CHAMPS ELYSEES
LIGHT LUNCHES-TEAS
ICE CREAM SODAS

PENY
3 and 16 Place de la Madeleine
LUNCH FOR FRS. 12. TEAS
SODA FOUNDATION
American Layer Cakes a Speciality
Telephones Anjou 06-75

DANISH PASTRY SHOP
4 Avenue de l'Opéra
Cakes taken away or delivered Frs. 1.25
Scandinavian lunch, Frs. 12.-
Beverage and cake included. Tel. Opéra 88-28

STRASBOURG

«Chez Jules»
8 Quai Kellermann
(Ex-Head Waiter from Ciro's)
MODERATE PRICES

NANCY (Meurthe-et-Moselle)

NANCY (Meurthe and Moselle)
WALTER
PLACE STANISLAS
FAMOUS CUISINE
REFINED SURROUNDINGS

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

CONFISERIE A. SCHEURER
TEA ROOM
BUNDESGASSE — SCHWANENGASSE
Finest Specialities
Tel. 21.275

GENEVA

La joie de vivre par la gaité
Chez Racine
BUFFET DE CORNAVIN

ENGLAND

LONDON

ODDENINO'S
The Centre of the World
HOTEL RESTAURANT
AND BRASSERIE
Finest Cuisine in Europe.
Cabaret and Dancing in Restaurant
No Dress Regulations.
PICCADILLY CIRCUS, LONDON, W. 1
Telephone Regent 4080

MAJESTIC
Well cooked 3-course Luncheon 1/9
4-course Dinner 2/3
Dainty Afternoon Teas with Delicious Pastries and Cakeaux
All our pastries are guaranteed made with pure butter, no substitutes whatsoever used. Open daily including Sundays 9.0 a. m. to 10.0 p. m.
143 Kensington High St. Western 4573

THE THISTLE TEA ROOMS
33 HAYMARKET LUNCHEONS TEAS HIGH TEAS
5 TOTHILL ST VICTORIA ST LUNCHEONS TEAS

STEWART'S RESTAURANTS
Quality Food at Modern Prices
Corner of Old Bond Street, Piccadilly
Regent Street, Victoria, Hampstead, Kensington
Bournemouth, Oxford and Eastbourne

CORNER RESTAURANT
172 Church Street, Notting Hill Gate
TEAS Real Home Made Cakes
LUNCHEONS AND DINNERS—
1/-, 1/6d and 2/-
OPEN SUNDAYS
Close Christian Science Church

THE HALF MOON
3 Curzon St., Mayfair
London, W. 1
3-Course Lunch 1/9
Dinner to Order 2/6

THE SPANIELETTA
now at
56 Wigmore Street, W. 1
Telephone Welbeck 7353
for
LUNCH, TEA or DINNER

Rendezvous Restaurant
43 DEAN STREET, W. 1
Have you dined with us lately?
Book Tables Phone Gerrard 3464
Open on Sundays

WHEN YOU GO OUT FOR DINNER
. . . Restaurant advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are ready to serve you with satisfying meals.

Now on the Marshes

TWICE a day the North Sea tide rides up the estuary, pours into the creek, sneaks past it upon all sides into the narrow swatchways, branches even from these to fill the thousand tiny channels which cut the marshes into their fragments of tussocky hummocks where sea-flowers grow from their briny roots. Up here, full seven miles from the open sea, there is a place where meadow meets marsh, where the low hills lie against the sky upon the one side and the tide upon the other. Blackthorn hedges run to the end of pasture, hemlock runs in a yeasty line between mud and firm turf, cattle stand against the palings and stare at the brown wastes where the tides come and go and where the sea-birds cry.

Here, during the long, warm afternoon, you can hear the cuckoo calling over his pastoral pleasures, hear as well the sharp cries of the oyster catchers from the saltings. The yaffle bolts across these meadows with his chattering yell, the tree-creeper scurries, mouselike, up the dwarf-oak bole, and over the marshes beyond you may hear the booming of the bittern or the shrill teetering of the sandpipers that skim the swatchways on their sable wings. It is a pleasant place and little frequented. The tides seep silently into their furrows, leave them again without a ripple. The hours seem to pass with a pacific leisure; for the sea has lost its voice and its passion far up here in the countryside, and the meadows themselves would seem to cradle it with a quiet possessiveness for those few hours each day.

♪ ♪ ♪

WHERE THE CREEK widens to the estuary the little ships come and go on the hustling tides; but, as you travel inland, the ships grow fewer. The channel narrows until, at low water, there is no more than a dozen feet of it to float the moored sailing craft. Further up still, up among the marshes and the meadows, there is a limbo of ships; for here some bring their little boats to sleep away the winter, sailing them at high water into berths no more than ditches where they lie snuggled down, floating once a tide, settling twice in four and twenty hours to rest their keels in the mud and their noses in the tussock. Nobody visits these little ships in the winter months, but now they are leaving the cuckoo and the woodpecker, one by one; and, of the few which remain, the most are ships abandoned, the curt wind blowing through their rotting timbers, the sun blistering their last fragments of paint.

On evenings at this season, the marshes are at their loveliest. When the wind falls with the tide, and the sun surrenders its heat to a rich and candle-colored warmth, a notable beauty possesses these strange acres. The thrift is out now, erect and neat as hatpins in a million cushions, the bladder campion is in bud, and where there is a dry place the yellow-horn poppies are budding on their thick and bloomy stems. Soon the marshes will be painted purple with sea-lavender, that crisp and lovely flower which for a third of its life blossoms beneath the tide like coral. But that is yet to come.

♪ ♪ ♪

TWILIGHT FALLS SLACKLY, and there are few sounds. Those that there are arise with a clear melancholy—the distant ruddle of oars from the channel, the rush of a mainsail coming down, the haunting quavering of the sandpipers, and always the oyster-catchers. The wild duck are nesting in security. In winter dawns, when the sky was smoky red, when the mud cracked with cold and the marshes rimed with gray frost, the duck-punts crept up here. But now there is peace in its season, where land and sea sink themselves in the queer enchantment of the marshes.

C. GORDON GLOVER

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE OLD POOLE HOUSE: *From a Block Print by Charles Morton*

The Great Need

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HUMAN needs, such as the necessity for food, clothing, shelter, money, demand much attention. But there is a greater need than these. In the last analysis every mortal finds that his great need is to know and love God, and to reflect love, intelligence, goodness, and rightness. This requirement met, through the understanding of man in His likeness, all needful things will be added. Speaking of our human need, Christ Jesus said to his followers, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

The human cry for the living God is answered today in Christian Science, which reveals God as the all-loving, all-knowing, and ever-present divine Mind. Because God is all-loving, He is always giving. Since He is all-knowing, He comprehends every need of His creation and supplies it.

What, then, is the need of a mortal struggling with sickness? He needs courage to rise above fear, and the spiritual understanding of man as the image and likeness of God. Christian Science makes available to all men this truth of spiritual man which heals and blesses humanity.

What is the need of any individual seeking the solution of a problem? Is it not for intelligence, wisdom, and right ideas? For when these are used the difficulty diminishes until it eventually disappears. Because all true attributes belong to God, it can be said that the requirement is to think less of the difficulty and more of the necessity of using God-given qualities with which to meet and overcome it.

Those struggling with sin need purified desires, regenerated thoughts. Christian Science not only shows how divine Mind meets the human need by supplying all right ideas, but also indicates how our thoughts may intelligently acquaint themselves with God through the study of the Scriptures and of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy.

It can never truly be said that God made one man rich and another man poor. Christian Science strongly emphasizes the fact that the only real man, God's perfect reflection, is forever independent of matter. Can anyone say that the divine Mind has bestowed graciousness, good will, ability, and right capacities on his neighbor and made them unavailable to him? Does the ceaseless fountain withhold its outpourings from any who come to drink?

Instead of measuring values in material, losable possessions, we should try to realize that our great need is always Godlikeness. There is always a demand for more unselfed love. Blessed are they whose delight it is to promote the welfare and happiness of others under divine guidance!

Christian Science makes apparent the necessity of complete understanding and good faith between husband and wife, employer and employee, and between nation and nation. It shows the paramount requirement of obedience to divine Principle in our every action and operation. Everywhere there is need of fair play and brotherly consideration. In business, trustworthiness and willing service are needed. Basically, then, the great need is to know that man reflects God, good, for when this scientific truth is understood and obeyed all the daily requirements will be met. Then God will be found to be All-in-all, sin or sickness not being accepted in the consciousness filled with good. In infinite good there is no place for evil. Many are now awakening to their need of the healing Christ, Truth, as revealed in Christian Science.

In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 4), "What we most need is the prayer of fervent desire for growth in grace, expressed in patience, meekness, love, and good deeds." Our need is for patience to continue the study of this "key" to the Scriptures, until it unlocks for us Bible truths which reveal that man in God's image has never lost his spiritual perfection, nor been deprived of his eternal likeness to Spirit. We need that meekness which gladly accepts the truth of man's oneness with the Father and rejects human philosophies denying this verity. But the greatest need is to know and prove the allness of God, good, for this gives us a correct realization of the nothingness of evil and leaves us free to express only the nature and character of the one Mind, as Christian Science teaches.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian.]

The Giant Man

IT WAS warm in the field. No sooner did a shadow fall from the tree, than the sun pushed the leaves aside and took its place. The grass was no longer green, and the hedges that lined the four wide boundaries were thirsty for the rain that did not come.

The little girl in the blue cotton frock placed the empty snail shells she had collected in a dusty hole in the trunk of the tree and lay down on the ground. But the ground was hard, there was no pillow, and the sun got in her eyes. She raised herself on her elbow and looked at the cottage in the dip beyond the field. A drift of smoke from the chimney told of a fire in the kitchen, and she knew that she would be still hotter if she went home.

Stretching one brown hand over her face, she peered through her fingers at the sky. There were ripples here and there in the blue, and thin tracks that looked as if a boat had passed that way. Over the trees were fine clouds with faces in them like giant men laughing at one another.

It would be pleasant to lie on the great white clouds, to roll down the soft, mountainous sides into the shining mists. There were towers in the clouds, and a mighty door, and a silver path running among the billows like a stream. And then a tiny, dark object rose out of the white castle.

The little girl forgot that the ground was hard and that she was hot. She even forgot to shade her face. Something had opened the mighty door of the castle and had come out, and it wasn't a pretend thing at all.

She placed her little, dirty hands on the ground, on either side of her, and sat up stiffly with parted lips. The thing was coming fast and with a great noise. Now it was above the village, now above the trees, and now the huge shadow of it rushed over her. No sooner had it passed the field than it turned on its side with a flash and circled round, lower and lower, until it seemed to cover the world with its wings. The little girl clutched the grass. The strange thing was hiding the sky, roaring its way onto the field, running forward with jerks and leaps.

And then it came to a stop and a figure was standing in the heat.

"Where am I?" it called, lifting something from its face and turning toward her.

The little girl held firmly to the grass. He was a giant man.

"What is the name of this place?" he called again.

Scrambling suddenly to her feet, she ran and ran in the opposite direction, over the dry hummocks, through the bed of nettles, across the gap where the fence had broken down, wildly struggling with the catch in the gate, up the path to the cottage. In her ears was the sound again of terrific movement beating into the sky. She edged her way along the wall and peeped through the window.

The field was empty; but in the distance a smudge showed clearly against the clouds, shrinking as it sped away. A moment later the giant man had closed the door of his castle behind him and was gone.

D. A. L.

LINOLEUM block prints offer a splendid opportunity to the artist, for they lend themselves readily to the expression of the mood of a composition. They are, especially, a happy medium for depicting old houses in their native setting. The artist is not bothered with the need for the working out of detail and he may thus indicate the masses of light and shade as boldly as he wishes. The Old Poole House in Rockport, Massachusetts, is not only a landmark of a family, members of which might be said to have figured on every page of the town's history, but it is intrinsically interesting of itself. Fortunately, the print made by Mr. Morton shows an aspect of the old house not likely to be enjoyed again. For, since the completion of this composition, the house has been refurbished and a neat, white picket fence added to the lawn.

The Old Poole House is one of a series of block prints in which Mr. Morton has caught the spirit of old New England houses. This artist has worked out his own method of block-print cutting and has evolved a definite, fragile kind of style. His method is adequate technically and pleasing to the eye. Mr. Morton has studied with Anthony Thieme and Harry Leith-Ross. He has also spent a period of study at the California School of Design.

Il Grande Bisogno

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

I BISOGNI umani, come la necessità del cibo, vestiario, ricovero, denaro, richiedono molta attenzione. Ma vi è un bisogno più grande di questi. Nell'ultima analisi ogni mortale trova che il suo grande bisogno è di conoscere e di amare Dio, e di riflettere amore, intelligenza, bontà e rettitudine. Soddisfatta questa condizione, per mezzo della comprensione dell'uomo nella Sua immagine, tutte le cose occorrenti saranno aggiunte in più. Parlando del nostro bisogno umano, Cristo Gesù disse ai suoi seguaci: "Cercate prima il regno e la giustizia di Dio, e tutte queste cose vi saranno sopraggiunte".

Il grido umano per il Dio vivente trova risposta oggi nella Scienza Cristiana, che rivela Iddio quale Mente divina del tutto amante, onnisciente e sempre presente. Poichè Dio è tutto amante, Egli dà sempre. Dacchè Egli è onnisciente, Egli comprende ogni bisogno della Sua creazione e lo supplisce.

Che necessità vi è, dunque, per un mortale di lottare contro la malattia? Gli occorre coraggio per elevarsi al disopra del timore, e la comprensione spirituale dell'uomo quale immagine e somiglianza di Dio. La Scienza Cristiana rende accessibile a tutti gli uomini questa verità, dell'uomo spirituale, che sana e benedice l'umanità.

Che occorre a qualsiasi individuo per cercare la soluzione di un problema? Non forse l'intelligenza, la saggezza ed idee giuste? Giacchè, quando queste vengono usate, la difficoltà diminuisce fino a che finisce per sparire. Poichè tutti i veri attributi appartengono a Dio, si può dire che l'occorrente è di pensare meno alla difficoltà e più alla necessità di servirsi delle qualità date da Dio colle quali farvi fronte e superarla.

Coloro che lottano col peccato hanno bisogno di desideri purificati, pensieri rigenerati. La Scienza Cristiana non soltanto mostra come la divina Mente provvede agli umani bisogni col supplire tutte le idee giuste, ma indica pure come i nostri pensieri possono venire a conoscere intelligentemente Dio per mezzo dello studio delle Scritture e del libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* di Mary Baker Eddy.

Non può mai esser detto in verità che Dio fece un uomo ricco ed un altro uomo povero. La Scienza Cristiana mette in grande enfasi il fatto che il solo vero uomo, la riflessione perfetta di Dio, è per sempre indipendente dalla materia. Può chicchessia dire che la divina Mente ha concesso amorevolezza, buona volontà, abilità e capacità giuste al proprio vicino e le ha rese inottenibili per lui? Forse che la fontana incessante trattiene il suo getto da chiunque venga a bere?

Invece di misurare i valori in possessi materiali che si possono perdere, dovremmo cercare di renderci conto che il nostro grande bisogno è sempre di somigliare a Dio. Vi è sempre richiesta per maggiore amore dimentico di sè. Beati coloro la gioia dei quali è di promuovere il benessere e la felicità degli altri sotto la guida divina.

La Scienza Cristiana rende evidente la necessità della completa comprensione e buona fede fra marito e moglie, fra chi impiega e chi è impiegato, e fra nazione e nazione. Mostra l'essenziale necessità dell'obbedienza al divino Principio in ognuna delle nostre azioni ed operazioni. Occorre dovunque onestà e considerazione fraterna. Negli affari, occorrono fedeltà e servizio volonteroso. In fondo, dunque, il grande bisogno è di sapere che l'uomo riflette Dio, buono, poichè quando questa verità scientifica sia compresa ed obbedita, tutte le richieste quotidiane saranno soddisfatte. Allora si troverà che Dio è Tutto-in-tutto, il peccato o la malattia non essendo più ammessi nella consapevolezza ripiena di bene. Nel bene infinito non vi è posto per il male. Molti stanno ora risvegliandosi al loro bisogno del Cristo, Verità, che sana, come è rivelato nella Scienza Cristiana.

In *Science and Health* Mrs. Eddy scrive (pag. 4): "Quello che massimamente ci occorre è la preghiera del desiderio fervente per lo sviluppo nella grazia, espressa in pazienza, mansuetudine, amore, e buone opere". Ci occorre pazienza per continuare lo studio di questa "chiave" alle Scritture, fino a che non ci schiuda le verità della Bibbia che rivelano che l'uomo nell'immagine di Dio non ha mai perduto la sua perfezione spirituale nè è stato privato della sua eterna somiglianza allo Spirito. Ci occorre quella mansuetudine che gioiosamente accetta la verità dell'unione dell'uomo col Padre e rigetta le filosofie umane che negano questa verità. Ma il più grande bisogno è di conoscere e di provare la totalità di Dio, buono, poichè questo ci dà una corretta percezione della nullità del male e ci lascia liberi di esprimere soltanto la natura ed il carattere dell'unica Mente, come insegna la Scienza Cristiana.

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Outside the Great Wall of China

THROUGH the dense dust cloud that we raised the glowing sun looked like a tired, sallow moon. Then we drove through a black, echoing tunnel, and when we came out again into the light the sun was shining from a blue heaven and we found ourselves in a large open place. When we looked back it appeared that the tunnel had been a gate or "opening," as the Mongols call it, in a projecting part of the Great Wall of China.

The leading wagon had stopped for the horses to drink from a purling brook, and during the time it took for all of them to quench their thirst, our enraptured gaze drank in the new surroundings. They were completely new to us.

A wild river gorge came from the northern side and continued along the wall until both disappeared in the east; first the river behind a weathered, grey-brown rock terrace, then the wall behind a height which it proudly crowned with a heavy watch-tower of massive flame-colored brick.

Just where we were standing, outside the opening in the wall, the gorge widened out on either side of the narrow channel with its clear mountain stream, and on that spot there was a characteristic market-place where the Chinese merchants from the east met trading nomads and traders from the far kingdoms of the west, far outside the wall. It was a noteworthy place with venerable traditions.

Along the foot of the encircling hills stood booth after booth, where eternally smiling Dzungars and Chinese exposed their tempting wares under their miniature awnings. . . .

On the open place in front of us and along both banks of the river a motley and gorgeous band was encamped. They lay in groups around the countless camp fires from which the odour of exotic foods arose mingled with the smoke. Long rows of ruminating camels filled the sandy gorge on either side, and whole mountains of merchandise towered everywhere, diffusing all the crude and glorious scents of Central Asia. Mighty bales from Sining, Kuku Nor and Uliassutai smelling of wool, leather bales of the Buriats exhaling from afar the strong, concentrated perfume of musk pouches. Scents of furs, hides, animals, the desert and the steppe swept over the place.

High-heeled Kirghiz with eagles' feathers in their pointed fur caps, and gaily dressed Mongolians with long silver-mounted knives stuck in their belts swung carelessly in their richly ornamented saddles. Little bow-legged Buriats in handsome home-made deerskin hunting dress ran among the bales, and dignified, long-bearded Muhammedans sat turbaned upon small quadrangular mats. . . . Wonderful jade from Khotan and rugs from far Kashgar were examined and criticised by the buyers and praised to the skies by the sellers. Growling dogs showed their patriotic feelings against the long-haired guardians of neighboring caravans. It was a marvellous picture.

Our caravan now moved farther up the valley which wound forward between savage mountain slopes rising at times so sheer into the air as to hide the very sun, at times gave way to show a panorama of brown mountain ridges and pointed summits. A great many red watch-towers, now weathered and in ruins, erected on apparently unapproachable mountain crests, bear witness to the time when there was constant danger travelling in these parts. It was indeed by this road that Jenghiz and other invincible nomad chiefs brought their war-seasoned armies from the highlands down over the cultivated plains, where they governed and held sway so long that hard living and primitive skill in war was forgotten and they were swallowed up among the millions of Chinese. It is not only the strong wall and watch-towers of the Chinese that recall those vanished times. The passing Mongols never neglect proudly to contemplate a gigantic natural phenomenon by the road, a mighty cave which pierces through a perpendicular mountain precipice. It is bored by the lance which the angry Jenghiz Bogdo Khan cast and with which he crushed the power of the terror-stricken Chinese—so the Mongols say.

Our progress grew slower and slower as the gradient grew steeper, and we searched the jagged mountainous horizon before us to discern a pass through which we were to enter the high plateau of Central Asia.—HENNING HASLUND, in "Tents in Mongolia." (New York: Dutton.)

Salmon Leap in the Moonlight

AT FULL moon the tides swirling over the Island Race carry the feelings of many rivers to the schools of fish which have come in from their feeding ledges of the deep Atlantic. The returning salmon are excited and confused. Under broken waters the moon's glimmer is opalescent; the fish swim up from ocean's bed and leap to meet the sparkling silver which lures and ever eludes them, and which startles them by its strange shape as they curve in air and see, during the moment of rest before falling, a thrilling liquescence of light on the waves beneath.

The Island Race is a meeting place of currents over a sunken reef, or chain of reefs. The sea is never still there. Twice every day and twice every night the tide rips over the ledges and pinnacles of the reef, streaming the seaweed under its white surges and mingling the layers of river waters in its green massive drifts.

Salmon feed in the Atlantic and return to the fresh-water rivers to spawn. . . .

For two years after hatching the samlet lives and feeds in the river, and, having survived many dangers, in the month of May drops down to the estuary in a new silver sea-coat, a slender little fish no longer than a man's hand, bewildered and brave, venturing with others of its school the thickening salt waters beyond the known river-water of its birth. It feels its way by the link of nerves, sensitive to the least pressure or density, along its sides from gill covers to tail. The samlet, or smolt as it is called in its first armour of sea-scales, feeds eagerly on the new food moving in and stirring the sandy shore of ocean, shrimps and other small crustaceans and fish. In fresh-water life it was always head to stream, poised in eddy or by stone: thus it breathed through mouth and gill, thus it waited and watched for food moving or floating before and above its eyes, thus was it stream-tapered and made strong. . . . Always it was driving itself forward, to keep its poise, and its place in the stream.

In the sea it drove itself forward, a sideway-sinuating movement, boring into the unknown and deepening densities of ocean. It found its new food more easily and frequently, it grew quickly, its shoulders deepened, its white flesh became pink, its forked tail-fin broadened. Always it was travelling farther from the shallow coast, yet following the weakening stream of fresh water beyond the last ribs of sand.

It came to a dark wall of rock from which ribbon weed was unrolling and swaying. The green water moved as in the river, but with greater press, and there the smolt waited in the race of tides.—HENRY WILLIAMSON, in "Salar the Salmon." (London: Faber. Boston: Little, Brown.)

Birch Candles

BIRCH trees
at the lake-edge
are tipped with sunset flame,
like mirrored silver candles come
to bloom!

IRENE STANLEY

And July

DAYS when the loons fly
And the farm-hands hasten
At their haying, watching the sky,
And the fields sway and blanch
To the currents of the wind
And the cow-bells sound and die
In the juniper pasture, and the lake
Is fanned into darkness
And the women hurry to dry
Bright cloths on the lines, their skirts whipping,
Days when the swallows fly,
And the grapevines are ruffled to white
My soul remembers
It is Maine
And July.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year .....$9.00 Three months ...$2.25
Six months .....$4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: 3a Unter den Linden.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 28.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York.....500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago.....Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue
Detroit.....3-101 General Motors Building
Miami.....1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis.....1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City, 405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco.....625 Market Street
Los Angeles.....210 West Seventh Street
Seattle.....824 Skinner Building
London.....Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris.....56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva.....16 rue du Mont Blanc

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 822 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth $2.00
Library Edition, cloth..... 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper..... 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition..... 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper... 5.00
Edition de luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins..... 6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover..... 7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper.....11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols 12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible papor..... 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to
HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Schools—Colleges Home Study

On Building Up a Live 'Waiting List' of Books

Parents — Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

What Are You Reading?

So One Asks of One's Friends—and Lo! a Booklist

Summer Reading
Third of Four Tuesday Articles

By Millicent J. Taylor

Editor of the Education Page, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OF COURSE, if you really are on an island or off in the woods somewhere with your chosen summer books, you may be able to slip away to a rocky cove or shady dell and read without interruption. But most of us aren't, and we can include reading among our joys only if we know how to capture fleeting moments and handle interruptions. Of capturing fleeting moments I spoke in Article One of this series. Handling interruptions — really, mastering them—may come naturally to some people, but can be acquired by anyone with thought and practice.

Complete Attention

In the average progressive school today, the casual visitor is often astonished at the way the modern child can read or study with a certain amount of hullabaloo going on around him. He may stop at any point and throw in a word, may even stop long enough to see how far Susabet has got with her puppet model of the White Rabbit; but when he goes back to his book he seems to go in somewhere and shut the door.

I don't like the word "concentration." Somewhere along the line it has acquired connotations, at least for me, of tenseness and terrific focus. The sort of eager interest shown by these boys and girls is not at all like that. Their attitude is made up of, I should say, sheer zest in the adventure of life; hunger for more experiences; eagerness to learn more about something (as, for instance, what the men did in Little America with Admiral Byrd); and usually, though perhaps less consciously an urge to share or talk over with others the ideas resulting from the reading. Those of you who have this sort of child in your experience will, I think, recognize these motives that make for absorbed and eager reading. I have seen whole classes of Junior High School boys poring over books for just these reasons—books like Shackleton's "South" and Van Loon's "Story of Mankind."

Handling interruptions, then, includes this ability to give full attention to the book while one is reading it, and to drop it completely when one is not. If you feel you do not slip deeply into the book upon taking it up, you may improve in ability to give yourself up to it, by analyzing your attitude in reading it. Have you some or all of the qualities of the child who loses himself so completely. Improvement can be made through practice.

Getting Rid Of Notions

So much for improving one's focus of attention, or concentration in reading, as a step in handling interruptions. Next, see if you have a feeling that you cannot read except sitting in a certain chair or at a certain time of day, with everything just so. Leal Headley in "Making the Most of Books" tells of an author who insisted that he never could work at his desk without first putting on a certain jacket. The garment wore threadbare and still he must have it. One wonders what happened to the literary output when the jacket utterly gave way. (Possibly what should have happened to it in the first place!)

Of course a systematic place and time for actual study are wise and almost necessary provisions. But we are not discussing study. Reading should be approached with an attitude that is flexible. We might see, then, if we are self-made slaves to some rigid idea that we must have the atmosphere around us thus and so. The true reader can read at any time and under almost any circumstances; and, if a busy person, he does.

Leal Headley explodes the notion that quiet is necessary for proper attention to one's book, by showing that there is almost never complete absence of sound, and that the reader can accustom himself to more sound as well as to less. "It's all habit," he says, and reminds us that a reader who has got used to reading among noises might even be distracted by quiet.

Of so-called distracting noises or sensations, Mr. Headley advises, "Ignore them, when possible. And usually this is possible. When distracting sensations cannot be ignored, recognize them. Then dismiss and forget them."

Of interruptions like telephone calls, doorbell, etc., he says that it depends on the reader's attitude as to whether more time from the book is lost than the actual minutes of the interruption. "The ideal way to meet an interruption when reading is to stop abruptly. Forget for the moment that you ever were reading. Attend to whatever needs attention. And then resume reading, whether five seconds or five hours later, as if nothing had happened. Forget that you have been interrupted. Don't be disgruntled, on the one hand, because your reading has been interrupted, or on the other hand, because it must be resumed. A disgruntled mood is never a good mood for reading."

Not Endings But Beginnings

He even reminds us that we can anticipate eagerly the moment of resuming. It is rather good, is it not, to begin again? Of course, if one is interrupting oneself, say, by turning out the light for the night, one may choose one's own stopping place. Begin looking for a good one, and here is a key to resuming one's reading with fresh zest. Do not end with the end of the author's line of thought, for then you do not need to begin again. Try to stop at a good *beginning* place.

Interruptions, then, we master by learning (a) to give complete attention to our book while we are reading it, whether for a minute or an hour; (b) when we have to stop we stop abruptly, (c) without resentment, (d) looking upon it as a chance to begin again a delightful experience as soon as opportunity offers.

* * *

Reading is ever a glorious adventure, enjoyed not only in the doing, but doubly and triply in retrospect and in anticipation. Not a little of the fun of reading is making a list of the books one hopes to read. It is for me a fertile bit of recreation—this poring over book lists, book reviews, and book advertisements. I cannot resist reading the enthusiastic praise the publisher puts into his advertising copy; nor can I pass a list of personally recommended books—no matter whose—without scanning the titles.

"What to read," then, in the answering, is integral with the lark and the satisfactions of reading. There is always in it the thrill of possible discovery.

Book Review Habit

Among our guides through this realm of discovery are the book reviewers. If you have not formed the habit of looking through the book review sections of your favorite papers and magazines, you have fresh enjoyments ahead of you. Remember, however, that a book review is not a "recommendation." The able review is a critical appraisal of the book, according to literary standards upheld by the reviewer, and therefore by the publication in which the review appears. To read a book review intelligently, one reads it not as praise but for information concerning the book, with the idea of finding out whether or not one might like to try the book oneself. No publication expects all its readers to like every book reviewed; yet it is astonishing how often a paper or magazine receives letters expressing resentment or anger because the readers have purchased books "recommended" and disliked them. A review is a searchlight. The reader must make his own decision whether or not to explore further.

More Than One Comment

It is important, I think, to read more than one review of the same book before making a decision concerning it, for even reviewers are human and a certain amount of human opinion is bound to color even the most honest appraisal. And it is important also to choose with care the publications in which one seeks these reviews.

I find that others besides myself keep a little notebook of "Books I Want to Read." For many years I have carried a very small one in my purse. A stray conversation, a brief detour into a bookshop, and the notebook receives an entry. When next I go to a public library or book store, out it comes and I have a collection of titles from which to choose. When I indulge in a session of reading reviews and book advertisements, the notebook sometimes gets a dozen entries at a sitting.

If you have a public library in your town or city, it probably has a "Publishers' Cumulative Book Index." This is a series of volumes, kept up to date, giving under title, author, and subject, the books published. It is a mine of information and help. Get your librarian to show you how to use it. Look up your hobby, whether weaving, sailing ships or Czechoslovakia, and you will soon have a rich list of books you want to read.

If you went to college, you probably know that many colleges are now publishing booklists for their alumni. The University of Michigan, a pioneer in this field, gets out reading courses on every possible subject, and stimulates its graduates and former students thus to go on growing. If you have not received any publication from your own college which includes booklists, ask to have books suggested. My own university and several others have a happy way of listing in each issue of the alumni magazine, some annotated recommendations from faculty members, each in his own field.

If in the United States your city library probably has a "Readers' Guide," or if it is a small library the librarian will act as one. The larger libraries publish lists, also. Other sources of information are the lists given out by interesting people and published in various magazines. William Lyon Phelps has one, "100 Best Books of the Year" in the July Scribners. You may not agree with him in every case, just as you may not agree with a book reviewer's appraisal. But lists are always interesting, especially lists of authors or specialists or people with some hobby.

So make up your own waiting list. And keep it moving along and changing. I have found a notebook of "Books Read" worth keeping, under each title the date of finishing it, and a few jottings to remind me what I liked especially about the book. Nice to look through, now and then, and gives one a pleasant glow of memory and accomplishment.

In columns one and two is a list that may interest you.

What We Are Reading

To build up the booklist that I give you today, I went around here in the news and editorial rooms and asked some two dozen of the members of the Editorial Staff of The Christian Science Monitor to tell me what they were reading now and what they had just finished. You will find on this list, which I have made no attempt to arrange and annotate, a wide variety of reading tastes and interests, and perhaps suggestions or reminders for your own immediate waiting list of books. There are, happily, old books along with the new, and a sprinkling of fiction, biography, travel, whimsey and comment. Here is the list, by title and author:

Beneath Tropic Seas, by William Beebe
Up the Years From Bloomsbury, by George Arliss.
Mary Poppins Comes Back, by Pamela L. Travers.
Defender of Democracy (Masaryk), by Emil Ludwig.
The Last Puritan, by George Santayana.
Older People, by Hector Bolitho.
The Beauty of England, by Thomas Burke.
The Man With the Baton, by David Ewen.
Lavengro, by George Borrow.
Life With Father, by Clarence Day.
Gone With the Wind, by Margaret Mitchell.
Ivanhoe, by Sir Walter Scott.
Eyeless in Gaza, by Aldous Huxley.
Silas Crockett, by Mary Ellen Chase.
Short History of the English People, by J. R. Green.
Sweden the Middle Way, by Marquis W. Childs.
Romance of Leonardo da Vinci, by Dmitri Merejowski.
Epic of America, by James Truslow Adams.
Lord Jim, by Joseph Conrad.
Listen for a Lonesome Drum, by Carl Carmer.
Southern Gates of Arabia, by Freya Stark.
Main Street, by Sinclair Lewis.
Stars and Telescopes, by James Stokley.
I Write as I Please, by Walter Duranty.
European Journey, by Phillip Gibbs.
English Journey, by J. B. Priestly.
Personal History, by Vincent Sheean.
Time Out of Mind, by Rachel Field.
Last Chronicle of Barset, by Anthony Trollope.
Life and Letters of John Galsworthy, by H. V. Marrot.
Inside Europe, by John Gunther.
Young Men in Spats, by P. G. Wodehouse.
Living Jefferson, by James Truslow Adams.
Portrait of a Lady, by Henry James.
Lawrence and the Arabian Adventure, by Robert Graves.
Tale of Genji, by Murasaki Shikibu.
Daniel Deronda, by George Eliot.
Old Curiosity Shop, by Charles Dickens.
Poetry of the Orient, an Anthology edited by Eunice Tietjens.
Edge of the Jungle, by William Beebe.
Sparkenbroke, by Charles Morgan.
You and I—And Roosevelt, by Charles P. Taft.
Roger B. Taney, by Charles W. Smith.
Without Armor, by James Hilton.
Charles Dickens, by Stephen Leacock.
Outline of History, by H. G. Wells.
Life of Jesus, by Basil Matthews.
Stars Fell on Alabama, by Carl Carmer.
All the Mowgli Stories (new edition), by Rudyard Kipling.
Travels in Two Democracies, by Edmund Wilson.
Ocean Racing, by Alfred Loomis.
This Soviet World, by Anna Louise Strong.
In the Steps of the Master, by H. V. Morton.
Broome Stages, by Clemence Dane.
Zaharoff, by Robert Neumann.
My Musical Life, by Rimski-Korsakoff.
Conquest of Yucatan, by Frans Blom.
A Further Range, by Robert Frost.
Around the World in Eleven Years, by Patience, Richard and John Abbe.

World Federation Notes

THE seventh world conference of the World Federation of Education Associations in Tokyo, Japan, has been fixed for the week of Aug. 2-7, 1937. Information can be obtained from headquarters of the federation, 1201, 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., U. S. A., and from the Seventh World Conference Committee, Hitotsu-Bashi, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

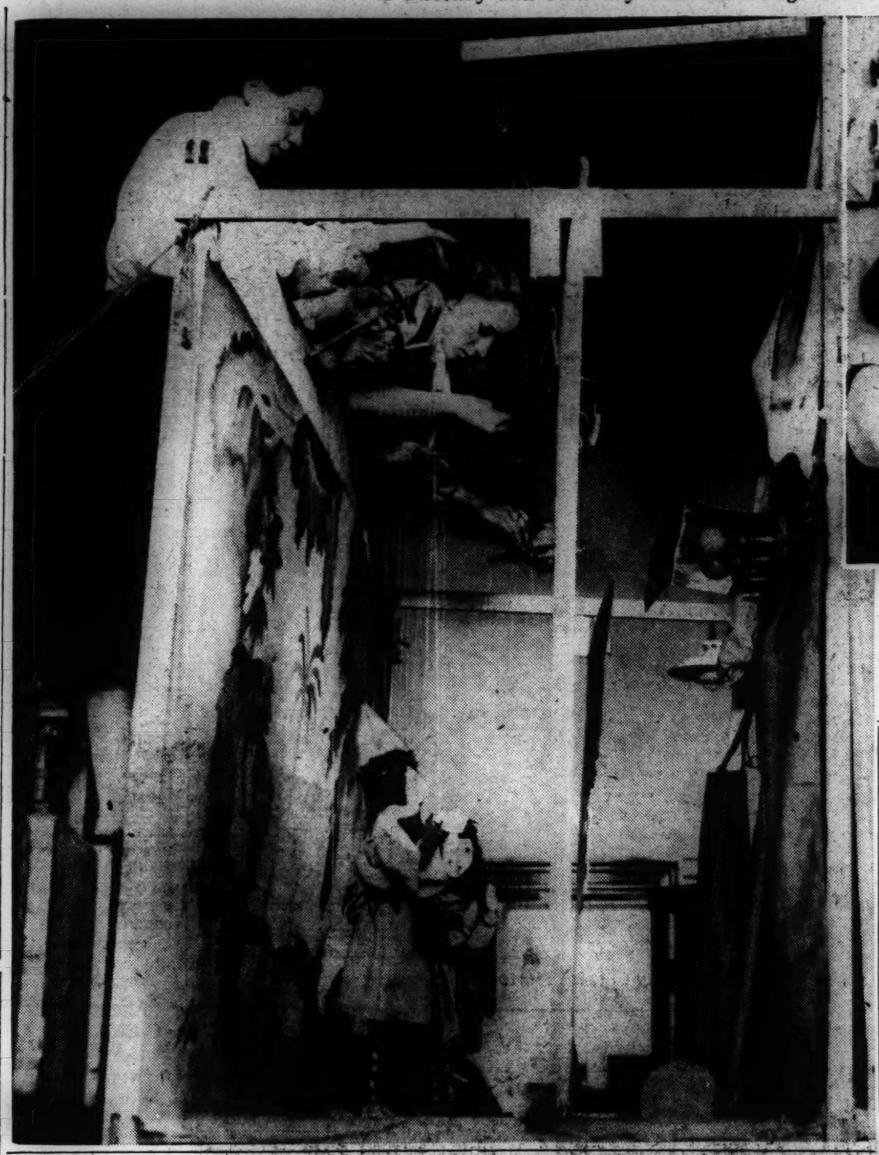
* * *

The complete report of proceedings of the Synchronized Oxford Conferences of the World Federation of Education Associations has recently been published. In presenting the report, an illustrated volume of 650 pages, Fred Mander, past president of the World Federation, expresses the hope that readers may catch something of the spirit of enthusiasm and desire for world co-operation in the service of youth which animated the conferences.

"The 1935 Educational Yearbook" issued by the International Institute of Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, is entirely devoted to the subject of teachers' associations in 17 countries. The editor, Dr. I. L. Kandel, and his collaborators from various countries have done a useful piece of work at a critical juncture in the history of teachers' associations everywhere.

* * *

Rotary International, through its editing board, is now assembling articles from each of the 78 countries of the world, telling what each has contributed to the advancement of civilization. The articles must be written by Rotarians in a language to be understood by adolescents, and must not exceed 2000 words in length. They will be published in book form, and the royalty from sales will be placed in the Rotary Foundation.



© Fox

A Student Marionette Theater

Students of the Wakefield (Yorks, Eng.) School of Arts and Crafts making and working their marionettes. As part of the arts and crafts work of this school, and as an experiment in co-ordinating the study of art with the study of objects, the students have a marionette theater, for which they make their own stage, scenery and puppets, and of course operate the marionettes as well.

Traveling Together

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HERE is one record of fruitage from the Round Table: A member who lives on the American and Canadian side of the Atlantic writes, "I want to thank you so much for my new friends, whom I enjoy so much. And may I add that these new friendships, especially the one in Germany, have cleared up for me so many misunderstandings, and I may say in one case a dislike for a nation—which was all because of ignorance. What we need today is knowledge of the truth about the different countries and nations."
—Chairman.

Half-Holiday In St. John, N. B.

New Brunswick, Can.

Dear Friends:

This being a half-holiday may I take you around our fair city?

We shall start our tour from Reids' Point where the Eastern Steamships dock, and while traveling up one of the many hills of the city I'll tell you a few facts about Saint John. It has a population of about 60,000 and was founded in 1783 by the Loyalists and incorporated in 1785, which makes it the oldest incorporated city in Canada.

Now we will follow along Prince William Street, passing the new High School and stopping further down to view Market Slip and Market Square. It was here the Loyalists landed and the large boulder in the square is in their honor.

We will now go "up" King Street —another hill—to the beautiful King Square. You will notice that its walks are laid as the crosses of the Union Jack.

Then over to the County Court House, built in 1830. Here you must see the spiral stairway, ascending to the third floor—and unsupported! Is that not a work of art?

Of course you have already noticed the Old Burying Ground, where many of the Loyalists are buried. Here is a monument dated 1794!

While we are this handy to East Saint John let us run over and see the Dry Dock. It is the largest graving dock in the British Empire and one of the largest in the world, having a total length of 1150 feet.

Now we will go back through the city by way of Rockwood Park, to the west side of the city. Rockwood Park has lovely natural and artificial lakes for boating and swimming. It consists of 800 acres of forest and lakes and has a small zoo of native animals and birds.

Now we will pass Fort Howe: From here we can see the greater part of the city and also have an excellent view of the Saint John Habor, one of the finest in the world.

We will soon pass the New Brunswick Museum, and then go over one of the longest spandrel arch steel bridges in the world. This bridge is over the famous Reversing Falls.

We will stop here for a few minutes to view the falls. You know the Bay of Fundy tides are supposed to be the highest in the world, reaching a rise and fall at St. John of 26 to 30 feet. The Reversing Falls are located at the mouth of the St. John River, "The Rhine of America," 450 miles long, which empties into the St. John Harbor. At "low tide" the waters of the St. John River flow toward the sea over a six-foot brink, through a narrow passage of about 450 feet, the banks being limestone nearly 100 feet high. At "high tide" the action of the water is reversed, by the tides of the Bay of Fundy, forcing the river back up hill, causing whirlpools, as it retraces its flow. At "slack tide" the waters of the falls are perfectly safe even for the smallest boat.

Now that we have seen these falls —and understand a little about them —let us pass on to the docks, where ships and vessels can come at all times of the year. These docks are to be classed with the most modern and finest in the world.

Sorry the fog has started to come in, but don't let that dampen your spirits, because we have a truly wonderful climate. In connection with fog and water, Benjamin Tibbits, the inventor of the first compound steam engine, combining high and low pressure, was a native of New Brunswick, as was Robert Foulis, the inventor of the first steam fog horn.

And last, but not least, Saint John has a very good airport, and although this has been a "flying" trip of another sort around "The Loyalist City," I do hope you enjoyed it, and will be able to come and spend a longer time here in the future.
(Miss) C. M. C. E.

* * *

In the Heart First of All

Texas

Dear Chairman:

I thave been reading and enjoying the Youth Round Table letters for some time and I think this is such a splendid plan to create friendship between the youth of all nations.

I think we are all wanting and seeking after world-wide peace, but that love and peace must first grow in the heart of each individual—then will we have world peace. If we as young people begin that great work of expressing friendship toward all, then we are realizing in some measure world friendship and peace. The Round Table letters are expressions of that thought.

I appreciate so much this column and our Monitor deserves highest praise.

My best wishes to you and all those who are "gathered around" the Round Table of friendship and peace.
(Miss) F. K.

* * *

Glimpse Of China

California

Dear Editor:

I am 19, a sophomore at U. C. L. A., and am extremely interested in English, music, and political science. I am also an ardent collector of stamps and postcards. In a few years I expect to travel extensively, particularly in Europe, and so I would appreciate letters from anyone who would care to write. It would be thrilling to meet and know pen-friends in other countries.

Early this year I was very fortunate in being allowed to see the M. G. M. set for "The Good Earth." The set was an exact replica of part of China. Acres were planted in a patchwork of various grains, of rice, peas, and cabbage. Chinamen worked in the fields with water-buffalo and old - fashioned Chinese plows. Weather-worn huts, rickety bamboo fences, and low mud walls add to the scenery. The huts were poorly furnished with hard wooden beds and a primitive stone stove. The chickens, dogs, and buffalo occupied one room while the family resided in the other. Mud graves of "honorable ancestors" dotted the fields Grain was ground on a huge slab of rock in the center of the community. Four years of constant labor made this set the fascinating place that it was when I saw it.
(Miss) D. D.

* * *

You Round Tablers have a splendid way of "traveling" and sharing your travels with one another. There certainly is no need of anyone's feeling limited or isolated is there, when you can so easily, if you learn how, go "abroad at home" and be a traveler in your own town. And what a lot it enables you to share!

Cheerio . . .—

Chairman

Showing Them the Sky

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"WHY do you go out on the piazza the first thing every morning?" asked a little boy of his mother.

"I like to look up at the sky before I start work," the mother replied.

"The sky is big and beautiful and to look at it makes me feel happy."

It has been said that children never see the sky until someone shows it to them. Once they have formed the habit of watching the effects of light and color on cloud and spacious firmament and learned the joy and inspiration to be found in its ever-changing pictures, in the many facets of its beauty, they have gained an appreciation and experience that will last all their lives.

"I don't see how you can endure working in such disagreeable surroundings," said a girl to a woman confined in a dingy office.

"I work near a window and there is always the sky," replied the woman serenely. "My mother taught me as a child to love the sky and enjoy it in all kinds of weathers. She told me how artists work for years to depict its light. I was never afraid of the dark because she showed me how to watch for and appreciate the beautiful patterns of the sky at night."

Reading About It

One mother not only taught her children to look at the sky with eyes awake to its beauties, but impressed them further by reading Bible verses and poetry concerning the sky. The old game of finding pictures in the clouds still interests little children, and many a young imagination may be stirred and developed by this gentle method. A sky scrapbook will interest and amuse a child, though some children may prefer to collect pictures and articles pertaining to its scientific wonders, while other boys and girls will concentrate on aspects such as poems about the sky, the sky as painted by great artists, the effects of wind and weather on the clouds, a sunrise and sunset scrapbook, or the night sky in all its beauty of moonlight and star.

"I am making a travel book of the sky," said a little boy to a friend who asked what the child was writing. "Every time I go with Dad or Mother in the car, I watch for interesting things in the sky. Sometimes it is airplanes and birds, or a thunderstorm, and once I saw a mirage. Of course at night there are searchlights and air beacons, and sometimes the Northern Lights. I didn't know so many exciting things happened in the sky until I began to watch for them."

Looking Up

"There is something about looking up that gives a lift to the heart," said one writer, and to contemplate the vast spaces of the sky, to meditate on its mystery and beauty, brings greatness and lofty thoughts into the litle concerns or every day, and widens the horizons of one's life. Little children are sensitive to both greatness and beauty and respond quickly to suggestions and associations that open to them new wonders of the universe. While we as parents, teachers or counselors of young children plan carefully their development and progress, let us remember to take the children by the hand and show them the sky.

SCHOOLS—British Isles

PAXTON PARK St. Neots, Huntingdonshire
A Home School beautifully situated in an ideal environment of Park, playing fields, gardens, woods, and river—75 acres in extent—within easy distance of Cambridge, Bedford, and London; eminently suited to the needs of boys and girls whose parents abroad require English ideals, home training and country life. Bible study, English, citizenship, music, and dramatic art receive special attention. Small classes, large staff, provide efficient preparation for Public examinations up to University standard. For further particulars, apply Secretary.

Wycliffe College
for Boys
Stonehouse, Eng. (Under the Cotswold Hills)
Entrance Scholarships are offered for competition each June. Four boarding houses, one vegetarian, and a Junior School. Special facilities for attending Christian Science Sunday School. For fuller details see Public Schools' Year Book. Prospectus on application to the Headmaster.

THE BEACON
Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex, England
(Recognized as efficient by the Board of Education)
Prepares Boys 7-14 for Public Schools.
Wide Curriculum.
Good playing fields and garden overlooking the sea.
Apply H. F. E. Rawson, M.A. Tel. Bexhill 549

CLAREMONT
ESHER, SURREY
(14 miles from London)
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Recognised by the Board of Education. Preparation for University Scholarship and other public examinations. International outlook.
Apply Principal, Tel. ESHER 456

WOMEN'S COLLEGE
Maryland College FOR WOMEN
BACHELOR degrees and certificates. Departments of Journalism, Home Economics, Music, Kindergarten Training, Speech; Secretarial, Fine Arts. Suburban to Baltimore. 72 Acres. Sports, riding, swimming. Founded 1853. Catalog.
Box M, Lutherville, Maryland

SECRETARIAL SCHOOLS
Baldwin Secretarial School
(SMALL—EXCLUSIVE)
Central Location, Cheery Quarters
Personal Attention, Limited Registration
Platt Bldg., Park St., near Washington
PORTLAND, OREGON

DRAMATIC ARTS
AMERICAN ACADEMY of DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The first and foremost institution for Dramatic and Expressional Training in Acting, Directing and Teaching.
Fall Term Begins October 26th.
For catalog—address the Secretary, Room 255-G.
Carnegie Hall New York

CURRY School of Expression
58th year begins Oct. 1, 1936
Professional and cultural courses. Dramatics; pure English diction stressed; public speaking; radio; choric speech. Accredited. Write for catalogs.
Josephine E. Holman, Dean
251 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, BOSTON

COEDUCATIONAL United States
Tomorrow
See illustrated advertisement in Monitor Magazine Section
The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School / Senior College
Lower School / Junior College
Coeducational

OPEN VISTA
A progressive boarding and day school on Puget Sound for boys and girls from kindergarten through eighth grade. An ideal environment serving individual needs of pupils. Home-life of Boarding Department provides an atmosphere for joyous, dependable ideals.
For literature address:
614 Green Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
Advertising only in The Christian Science Monitor
Phone EL-6583

GIRLS' SCHOOLS
A GIRLS' SCHOOL WHERE SOCIAL VISION IS ACQUIRED
College preparatory and general courses, sports, understanding faculty.
SEA PINES SCHOOL
Fall and Spring on Cape Cod
Winter Term in Florida
Illustrated booklet on request
MISS FAITH BICKFORD, Principal
Box 6, Brewster, Mass.

Drew Seminary
Accredited school for 120 girls. Thorough college preparatory, general courses. Music, art, secretarial, dramatics. On beautiful Lake Gleneida, 50 miles north of New York City. Inspiring contacts with companionable faculty in atmosphere of cultured home. Student government. All sports — riding. Gymnasium. 54 acres. Separate Junior School. 70th year. Catalog
Dr. H. E. Wright, Pres., Box S, Carmel, N. Y.

BOYS' SCHOOLS United States
ROXBURY A Modern Preparatory School for 150 Boys
Successful college preparation through small classes. Thoughtful study of each boy. Flexible curriculum. 100-acre campus; large gymnasium. All sports including golf. Broad extra curricular program with music and dramatics. Separate Junior School. Summer session starting July 27. Catalog on Request.
A. C. SHERIFF, Headmaster
CHESHIRE, CONNECTICUT

WHAT SCHOOL?
—Before deciding, secure catalog of the progressive "Todd School for Boys." *Harmony ideals.* Oldest in West. Note:—
TODD College accredited. 88th year. Ages 6 to 19. Men teachers. House mothers. Shop. New Pool. Horsemanship. All Sports. C. & N. W. or Auto Route 19. Visit. Hour from Chicago. For CATALOG, write Roger Hill, Principal. Box D-8, WOODSTOCK, ILL.

LEELANAU FOR BOYS
Boys Trained for Responsibility
Grammar School
Junior High School
Senior High School
A fully Accredited Country Boarding School
Established 1921
Information—
William Beals,
Glen Arbor, Mich.
(Leelanau advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor)

BUSINESS SCHOOLS
Secretarial Training
Start any Monday, day or evening. Day school enrolls only 4-year high school graduates.
Call, write or phone State 1881 for Catalog.
The Gregg College
6 N. Michigan Avenue Chicago

ART
ART INDUSTRIAL ART · FINE ARTS
ADVERTISING · ILLUSTRATION
SCULPTURE · ART EDUCATION
COSTUME · DRAMA · CRAFTS
DIPLOMAS AND DEGREES OFFERED
Classes for adults and children. Day, Evening, Saturday
Catalog • Central 7081 • Michigan Ave. at Adams St.
THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO

When You Write
to schools advertised on this page, please be sure to mention The Christian Science Monitor, for in this way you enable them to check returns received from Monitor advertising. Both the advertiser and the Monitor will appreciate your courtesy.

Drought Forces Cattlemen to Ask For Federal Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LARAMIE, Wyo., July 21—To the five major problems confronting the Wyoming livestock industry in 1936, curtailment of forest reserve grazing, wild-life propagation, grazing on the public domain, the modern cattle rustler and the Canadian reciprocal trade agreement, there must be added another which, for the time being, is overshadowing all the rest. This is the extended drought and its consequences.

A month ago Wyoming cattlemen met in annual convention to mobilize their forces for concerted opposition to federal encroachment upon the still-extensive public domain, and for continued warfare against a common enemy—the cattle rustler.

Today they are looking for assistance in various forms to that same Federal Government.

Thousands of head of cattle already have been shipped to markets because there is no feed on the blistered ranches. Thousands of others are being shipped to other sections of Wyoming and to other states where feed is available.

Although the government emergency livestock purchasing program is attempting to "preserve foundation herds," Russell E. Thorp, secretary of the Wyoming Stockgrowers' Association, claims that "already there exists a shortage of 300,000 breeding cows in Wyoming." He insists that it will take the cattlemen at least three years to rebuild their herds to normal conditions because of the inroads that are being made upon breeding stock.

Most members of the Wyoming Stockgrowers' Association are firm believers in "states' rights," and at their convention in June passed a resolution which stated that "We do hereby pledge our united and individual effort to enlist the active support of every organization and citizens in the State to resist the further encroachment of the Federal Government on our primal rights."

Wyoming stockgrowers, in general, have failed to endorse the Taylor Grazing Act, They resent the growing bureaucratic powers in Washington concerning public-domain grazing. Such efforts at controlled grazing the cattleman inteprets as "further nullification of states' rights."

Through his official organization at least, the Wyoming stockgrower presumes to be concerned about the Canadian trade agreement. This agreement, he feels, has "placed the American livestock producer on the altar of sacrifice."

Recent efforts to convert forest reserves and portions of the public domain into wild-life propagation areas and playgrounds and parks irritate the livestock grower.

A perennial menace is the cattle rustler. Some of the West's severest laws were directed against this early racket, which now flourishes in a new form. The modern rustler comes riding in a truck, makes his kill, and whisks it off to markets outside the State. This "rubber-tired rustling" is reaching interstate proportions, and livestock growers' organizations through the West generally are organizing for concerted action against this new menace.

Although the Wyoming primary election is a month away, it has become apparent that the Canadian tariff treaty will figure as a campaign issue.

Odd and Even Heights Assigned

Aviation Comment

The recent anouncement of the designation of 98 civil airways in the United States along which ships can only fly with permits from the Bureau of Air Commerce, raised many questions in the minds of private flyers. It seemed possible, according to early press reports, that their freedom of flight might be considerably restricted by the setting aside of these 50-mile-wide routes for the safe operation of regular commercial services.

In connection with an amendment to these Air Commerce Regulations, which will become effective on Aug. 15, 1936, however, details of the new regulations were clarified.

Pilots and aircraft not equipped for instrument flying, as outlined by the regulations, will not be permitted to fly "blind" on the civil airways during periods when a weather condition of broken clouds or solid overcast exists. However, they may fly on such airways between the bottom layer of an overcast and the ground, provided suitable safety altitude exists.

Private fliers who intend to undertake instrument flights along civil airways, however, must submit in advance a flight plan, including the time of proposed departure, the intended cruising altitude, type of equipment, and estimated flying time between stops and destination. This plan, given either to the Department of Commerce airways traffic control station, the airport traffic control tower, or a Department of Commerce teletypewriter station, will enable the flight to be fitted safely into the schedule intended to avoid the possibility of collisions between different "blind" fliers.

Only those pilots who have demonstrated to Bureau of Air Commerce inspectors their ability to navigate entirely by instruments and radio are permitted now to undertake intentional instrument flights along civil airways.

In order to avoid collisions between east and west bound aircraft, the new regulations provide that ships moving eastward on a civil airway shall fly at an odd thousand-foot level, such as 1000, 3000 and so on, while westbound craft shall fly at an even thousand-foot level.

The question of crossing civil airways safely is solved by requiring pilots to fly halfway between thousand-foot levels—500 feet above or below either of them.

There were 2402 airports and landing fields in the United States on July 1, 1936, according to the Bureau of Air Commerce. Of these, 701 were partially or fully lighted for night use.

The total, which was 59 higher than on the same date in 1935, included 746 municipal and 498 commercial airports, 291 Department of Commerce intermediate landing fields, 647 auxiliary fields, 62 army airdromes, 26 navy air stations and 132 miscellaneous government, private and state airports and landing fields.

Seven states had 100 or more airports and landing fields each. These were California, 192; Texas, 135; Pennsylvania, 118; Michigan, 114; Florida, 112; Ohio, 103, and New York, 100.

With Pacific coast airplane factories having more than $20,000,000 in airplane contracts on hand, a considerable shortage in sheet metal workers has developed. The Boeing School of Aeronautics in Oakland, Calif., announces that it has placed every graduate from its sheet metal course and that requests for several hundred more men have been received. To meet this demand, an intensive three-months course has been started in addition to the school's regular instruction in sheet metal work.

Imperial Airways' flying boats now under construction for the New York-Bermuda service are being fitted with special armchairs, adjustable to five different angles—convenient for anything from dining to sleeping.

With the Brisbane-Singapore sections of the Australia-England air route now duplicated by Quantas Airways, residents in Western Queensland towns can travel to Brisbane, spend a day and a half there, and return home—all within three days. Before the age of flying their only link with the South was by the monthly steamer from Port Darwin.

Australian business men can now fly to Singapore, spend nearly a week there, and return to Brisbane within a fortnight, instead of spending nearly six weeks on the trip.

The British Admiralty has decided to equip the old aircraft carrier Argus as a tender for Queen Bee pilotless airplanes used for anti-aircraft gunnery practice. At least eight of these will be carried, and there will be necessary gear for launching and salving them and for their radio control. The Argus will also be used for the deck-landing training of naval pilots.

The pilotless Queen Bees are similar in appearance to the Tiger Moth light biplane, but their structure is of wood, to ensure floating if brought down on the water by gunfire. A fixed receiving aerial stretches from each wing-tip to the tail, and the control mechanism is housed in the rear cockpit. The maximum controllable radius is about 10 miles, maximum speed 100 m. p. h., and maximum height about 10,000 ft. The Queen Bee is also to be adopted by the army.

In Germany the air force is reported to be intensifying and systematizing research work in aerial navigation. In the Haus der Flieger, the Air Ministry's new home, a meeting was held recently which was attended by a number of experts in this field. It was announced that the work of Germany's many research, experimental and test stations is now to be concentrated in four centers of aeronautical research located at Adlershof, Göttingen, Stuttgart and Brunswick.

Three large instruction centers are to be established too, probably at Johannistal, Stuttgart and Brunswick.

The whole scheme is to be under the direction of the newly formed Lilienthal Society, named for Otto Lilienthal, pioneer flier in Germany. Hermann Göring, Air Minister, took the initiative in founding the new society, whose first president is Dr. Carl Bosch of Heidelberg.

It is also planned to launch a German Academy for Aviation Research, which will be devoted to purely scientific and highly technical problems.

Both organizations, working in close association with the Air Ministry, are intended not only to further the progress of aviation but also to bring together the many workers in this field of research.

Peace Congress Hears Plan to Rebuild League

(Continued from Page 1)

come a small continent, and there must be a collective policy for the use of armed force.

Here Lord Allen touched on one of the most controversial points of his program, namely, whether this collective policy should be organized for the whole of Europe or merely by means of regional pacts where the interests of a group of states are particularly involved, such as in western Europe. He thought that 1914 had proved that it was impossible to divide Europe up in this fashion.

Britain, he held, could not remain the center of an armed empire and protect her Mediterranean trade routes if she was only willing to take part in collective force on the Rhine. In such circumstances, Lord Allen declared, "regional pacts might prove to be death traps. It is better to prevent a conflict from ever arising, by design and collectively throughout Europe, than to be dragged in by accident."

Chamberlain for Regional Plan

Lord Allen's view is not shared by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who took exactly the opposite stand a few days earlier in his famous "midsummer madness" speech to the 1900 Club, which many believed was a calculated "indiscretion" to bounce the British Cabinet into dropping sanctions.

"It might be wise," he said, "to explore the possibilities of regional arrangements which should be guaranteed only by those nations whose interests are vitally connected with those danger zones."

A few days later, at Wishaw, the Prime Minister himself told a large audience that peace was indivisible. He said, "You cannot have security, collective or otherwise, on the cheap or secondhand or any system of limited liability. If war should come by collective security, every nation is in it up to the neck."

Opposes Police Force

At the Peace Congress Prof. Ludwig Quidde of Germany, on the other hand, who is a Nobel Prize-winner, told the conference that it was the moral authority of the League which needed strengthening. He held that the world was not yet ready for sanctions because some Great Power would always prevent their application. Professor Quidde suggested, therefore, the elimination of the military clause of Article 16 (the sanctions article of the Covenant). Otherwise, he said, there would never be a universal League because the United States would never join with the Covenant in its present form.

Dealing with Lord Davies's proposal to equip the League with an international police force, Professor Quidde said this would have to be as strong as any combination of forces it would have to meet. Such a League army, he thought, was bound to be inferior to a national army because it would have no reserves.

He also proposed the setting up by the League of a permanent conciliation committee which would give advisory opinions like the World Court. This committee would be linked up with Article 19 of the Covenant, revised so as to prevent its being blocked by a single state as at present. With such a committee there would have been no reoccupation of the Rhineland and no reintroduction of conscription in Germany, he claimed.

What's Going On in the Arts

An Australian Woman Painter

Sydney, N. S. W.

HILDA RIX NICHOLAS (Mrs. Edgar Wright) one of the most renowned of Australian women painters, has lived for the last eight years on one of the lovellest properties in southern New South Wales—Knockalong, at Tombong—and her studio there is set among gum trees and flowers. Frequently she sets her easel under the gum trees in the paddocks, and many of the pictures in her current exhibition depict life on a sheep-station.

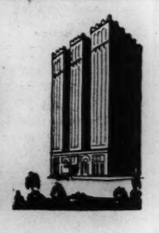
Mrs. Wright's picture, "An Australian," was bought by the French nation for the Luxembourg, and she was the first Australian woman to be so represented. She was made an associate of the Paris Salon in 1925, and achieved a European reputation, but returned to make her home here.

Her latest exhibited works are all oil paintings. Some are merely pretty and sentimental, but her best work has strength in it. Hilda Rix Nicholas stems from the French impressionists. She suffuses everything with a vibrant light which has blue as its dominant note. As a result, she sometimes overcolors the Australian landscape a trifle; but at other times she expresses a quality of flat, clear illumination which is characteristic of the Australian inland regions.

"The Stud Flock" shows that the artist has used her years of residence on a sheep station to develop a searching vision of those surroundings. "The Fair Musterer" and "On the Hill Top" interestingly combine figures with a landscape background. "Clouds, Delegate" surpasses all three in the atmospheric effect which the artist has created with simple means.

"A Frugal Meal," a still-life, manipulates brilliant colors to produce a total effect of delicacy and grace. In the department of portraiture "The Brown Glove," though at first glance a shade distorted, owing to the curious lateral sweep of the design, is a clever study showing a fine technical accomplishment.

A NAME OF FAME



ONE OF THE world's finest addresses, identified with the patronage of social and commercial leaders. Newly furnished . . . exquisitely decorated. *From* $3.50 single, $5 double, $8 suites.

The VANDERBILT HOTEL

PARK AVE., AT 34th ST., N. Y.

Worcester Salt

The SALTIEST salt you ever tasted

Chef RESTAURANT LE BOEUF à la MODE Paris, France

THE SALT THE GREAT CHEFS USE

Hotels, Resorts and Travel

England

HOLD YOUR CONFERENCE in LEICESTER

Famous for its historical associations and splendid hotels, you are cordially invited to hold your next conference in Leicester. It is easy of access from London and the principal ports of the United Kingdom by fast main-line railway services. First-class roads radiate from the city centre, for motoring delegates, and ample parking and garage facilities provided. The Information Bureau is available to assist Conference Organising Secretaries to make all arrangements for the comfort and assistance of delegates.

LEICESTER

Send for the new Guide-book to any Conference Secretary or on application to The Travel and Industrial Development Association of Great Britain and Ireland, 620 Fifth Avenue, New York, or direct to:—City Information Bureau, Leicester, England.

Re-Capture The Past

Breathe the quiet air of a medieval city. See one of the most beautiful cathedrals in the world. The spiritual heart of England.

Visit CANTERBURY

For information and illustrated literature write to the Publicity Officer, 18 Watling St., Canterbury, England or the Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland, 620 Fifth Avenue, New York.

HEADLAND HOTEL TORQUAY

At the Water's Edge in the Finest Secluded Position.

A First Class Unlicensed Hotel. Tennis. Free Golf (Stover G. C.) Garage.

"A SEA VIEW FROM EVERY WINDOW"

European Information Bureaus of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON
Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings Westminster (S. W.)

PARIS:
56 Faubourg St.-Honoré

GENEVA:
16 rue du Mont Blanc

New York City

ENJOY NEW YORK—INEXPENSIVELY!

ROOM WITH BATH
$2.50 to $4 Single • $3.00 to $5 Double
Famous Table d'Hote Restaurants
LUNCHEON . . . 50c to 75c
DINNER . . . 75c to $1.50
A La Carte service of merit.

ALL-EXPENSE RATE
3 Days—2 Nights
IN NEW YORK
Double Room, Bath $11 person
Single Room, Bath $13 person
Including Meals and Entertainment

Adjacent to Radio City Conservative Clientele Convenient to everything

HOTEL BRISTOL
129 West 48th Street NEW YORK
T. Elliott Tolson, Pres. . Joseph E. Bath, Mgr.

A NEW WAY TO LIVE IN NEW YORK

Whether you are in New York over-night or the year 'round you'll be interested in this unique combination. Hotel apartments with hotel service, safety, and comfort plus apartment house privacy. The apartments have complete kitchens and dining alcoves and the hotel also maintains two fine restaurants. Thus you can utilize the hotel's services as needed.

This combination is more attractive than ever now because of a refurbishing program....new decorations, new furnishings, air-conditioned restaurants.

Convenient location one half block from Central Park, 15 minutes from theatres and smartest shops. Out of the traffic zone. Single rooms from $6 daily. Furnished apartments with complete kitchens from $7 a day. Monthly and yearly rates on furnished or unfurnished apartments of two to eight rooms on application.

The Croydon
12 EAST 86TH STREET NEW YORK
Wilbur T. Emerson . . . Managing Director

BACK BAY ACCENT

Many New Englanders favor The ST. MORITZ...where good taste and common sense go hand-in-hand... and where the accent is on excellent service.

Home of . . . the world-famous
RUMPELMAYER'S CAFE de la PAIX SKY GARDENS

SINGLE from $3.50
DOUBLE from $5.00
SUITES from $8.00
TERRACED SUITES and APARTMENTS

ST. MORITZ
On-the-Park
50 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH NEW YORK
"Continental As Its Name"
Personal Direction: S. Gregory Taylor

Hotel Warwick

"The New York home of the Epicure"
Single, $4, $5 and $6 per day.
Double, $6, $7 and $8 per day.
65 W. 54TH ST., NEW YORK
O. C. BARFUSS Manager

IN NEW YORK
Live in this newest, Skyscraper Hotel

$3 Daily single room with bath. $17 Weekly single room with bath.
Daily double room $5...Weekly $30
ALL RATES INCLUDE DELICIOUS CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST

Overlooking Central Park, in the social center, convenient to the business, residential and theatrical zones and all transit lines.
Write for booklet C S M

BARBIZON-PLAZA
101 West 58th Street, N. Y.

A "HOME"
—quiet and refined—for a day or a year is offered in these huge comfortable rooms designed in an age of graceful spaciousness
Complete kitchenettes 6 transit lines
Central Park and the Second Church within 2½ blocks Monthly from $60 single $70 double daily from $2.50 or $5.50

HOTEL DAUPHIN
BROADWAY AT 67TH ST. N. Y.

A DISTINGUISHED CLIENTELE
1000 Rooms with bath
For one from $2.00
For two from $3.00
Prince George Hotel
28th St., near 5th Ave., New York
In the zone of quiet
Albert M. Gutterson, Manager

London

The Finest Hotel Value in England

a beautiful park of 60 acres, with private golf course, tennis, squash and badminton courts, and dancing every Saturday night—all free to residents. 150 rooms (and private suites) with running water, central heating and telephone. Really inclusive terms from 5 gns. a week. 30 minutes from City and West End. Illustrated literature with pleasure.

OATLANDS
PARK HOTEL · WEYBRIDGE
Telephone: Weybridge 1190 (Private Branch Exchange)

Near the British Museum

KINGSLEY HOTEL
HART ST., BLOOMSBURY SQ., LONDON, W. C. 1

200 Rooms Comfort and Refinement
Hot and Cold Water and Electric Fires in all Bedrooms.
Bedroom, Bath and Breakfast from 8/6
Rooms with Private Bath Room:—
Single (including Breakfast) from 11/6
Double (including Breakfast) from 19/6
Inclusive Terms and Illustrated Booklet "Walks in Old London" on application.
Telegrams: Bookcraft, London

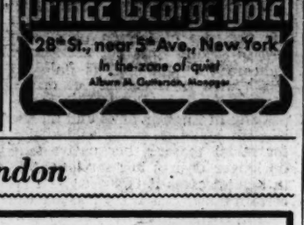
VISITORS TO LONDON will find at the

Hotel Rubens
Buckingham Palace Road (Facing Palace))

Every comfort in refined surroundings at moderate charges for ONE OF LONDON'S MOST SELECT HOTELS. Every bedroom hot and cold water radiator and phone. Same management Hotel Rembrandt South Kensington

Maine

SQUAW MOUNTAIN MAY TO INN OCTOBER ON MOOSEHEAD LAKE, MAINE



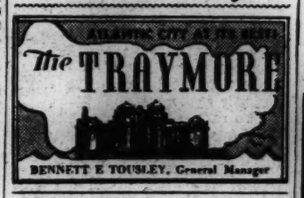
You'll have a wonderful time at Squaw Mountain. All metropolitan conveniences; all outdoor sports, golf course on grounds. Delicious meals; select clientele; moderate rates. Fine roads; excellent train service. Write for booklet

Come for Fishing Bring the Family

PHILIP SHERIDAN MANAGER GREENVILLE JUNCTION MAINE

Atlantic City

The TRAYMORE



BENNETT E. TOUSLEY, General Manager

Washington, D. C.

On the "Avenue"

where the six parades pass and near government buildings, shops and theatres. Write for rates

The WILLARD HOTEL
Washington, D. C.
E. F. Somerville, Mgr. Dir.
"The Residence of Presidents"

Chicago

BRIGHTER and BRIGHTER

La Salle Hotel now sparkles. For we've just refurnished, redecorated. Every room is brighter, smarter, immaculate—and new inner-spring mattresses assure you a wonderful night's sleep. You'll enjoy LaSalle Hotel more than ever before!

You'll like the rooms, the food, the rates!

FOREMOST IN FRIENDLINESS
LaSALLE HOTEL Chicago

Ohio

HOTEL FORT MEIGS
TOLEDO, OHIO
An Albert Pick Hotel . . . assuring you good service, good food and pleasant rooms.
$2.00 Up With Bath

Minnesota

PRIDE OF THE NORTHWEST

Famous Blackhawk hospitality and complete modernization make the Hotel Saint Paul distinctive as the "Northwest's Re-Newest Hotel."

HOTEL ST. PAUL ST. PAUL MINN.
A BLACKHAWK HOTEL

Kansas City, Mo.

Hotel Bellerive
A Transient and Residential Hotel of Distinctiveness and Refinement
KANSAS CITY, MO.

A Wise Selection! Rates $2 to $4
Pickwick HOTELS
Kansas City-San Francisco-San Diego

THE FOR THOSE WHO CARE AMBASSADOR
APARTMENTS-SUITES-ROOMS
400 ROOMS WITH BATH
KANSAS CITY'S FINEST HOTEL
BROADWAY AT 36TH

Iowa

Hotel Chambers
CRESCO, IOWA
European Plan Strictly Modern
Telephone in All Rooms
FRED CHAMBERS, Prop.
Noted in Northeastern Iowa for its Beautiful Fireplace and Wonderful Beds

Los Angeles

HOTEL SAVOY LOS ANGELES
Most convenient Downtown Hotel
CORNER SIXTH & GRAND
$2.50 FOR ONE OR TWO PERSONS
Twin Beds or Corner Rooms, $3
No Extra Charge for Two Persons Occupying the Same Room
All outside rooms—All with bath
Modern in every detail—popular Coffee Shop and Dining Rooms
★ Garage 50c ★ Auto Park 35c ★

HOTEL Embassy LOS ANGELES
RATES:
Double with bath $2.50
Single with bath $2.00

Oregon

MALLORY HOTEL
Residential—tourist
-fireproof-
refined atmosphere
729 S. W. 15th AVE.
QUIET yet near to business center
PORTLAND, OREGON

New York State

Visit HISTORIC ALBANY
HUB OF NEW YORK'S GLORYLAND

Make Albany your home for a day, week or life. This romantic, old, but fully modern city will keep you interested, comfortable happy. Oldest chartered city in United States. Replete with fascinating historic interest. Hub of fine highways, major railroads, air lines, vagabond trails. Ideally convenient base for short trips to famous shrines of Revolution and scenic joy spots; Adirondacks, Saratoga's spas and Battlefield, Lakes George and Champlain, New England's Berkshires and White Mountains, glorious Mohawk Trail, Helderberg's Indian glamor, the Catskills.

Visit legislative centers, State Museum, Historical and Art Institute, man-made Seaport, lovely parks, public and club golf courses. Modern hotels with moderate rates. Popular convention city.

Write for illustrated folder "Albany, the Historic City"
TOURIST BUREAU
Chamber of Commerce, Albany, N. Y.

Hotel Syracuse
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
RATES
Single from $2.75
Double from $4.50
Fay B. Mareness, Manager

Washington

The Calhoun
Rates from 1.50
Shopping District. No Beer License. Quiet and Harmony

See Also....
Friday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

Travel

ST. LOUIS

Enjoy Wabash air-conditioned through service BETWEEN ST. LOUIS and Chicago, Kansas City, Detroit, Toledo, Omaha, Des Moines, Denver, San Francisco and Los Angeles. Also between Detroit and Chicago.

The famous Banner Blue Limited, between St. Louis and Chicago, operates on a 5½ hour schedule.

Ask any Wabash representative for further information, or write H. E. Watts, Passenger Traffic Manager, St. Louis.

WABASH

King Edward VIII CORONATION
LONDON
Exclusive Limited Group
Eight Weeks
DeLuxe Touring of EUROPE
Sailing Cunard Super Liner QUEEN MARY, May 5, 1937
Managed and Accompanied by
CHARLES E. TILBURY
Special Representative
Biltmore Travel Bureau
MIchigan 1011
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

VISIT THE GASPÉ PENINSULA

Untouched by "progress." Quaint, romantic land of superb scenic wonders. AN 11-DAY, ALL EXPENSE NEVER-TO-BE-FORGOTTEN MOTOR TOUR THROUGH 4 STATES AND CANADA. 11 days of the most marvelous scenery the world can offer! Also Tours to White Mountains, Bar Harbor and Cape Cod. For information call the Offices at the Hotel
GRAY LINE Statler, Brunswick or Plaza Kan. 4680, Boston, Mass.

NORWAY DIRECT short and convenient route with connections to Sweden, Denmark, Germany
For sailings, rates, etc., apply to
Norwegian America Line
24 State Street, New York

NEW ZEALAND
51-day Tours . . $424 up Cabin Class
Or see Australia, 51 days, $399 up Cabin Class. Also 65-day all-expense tours, as low as $598. Sailings from Vancouver and Victoria on the *Aorangi* or *Niagara*.
Canadian Australasian Line

San Francisco

IN SAN FRANCISCO
The Canterbury
Sutter at Jones
Delightful rooms with bath, many overlooking a real California garden; an ideal residence during summer vacation. Garage without cost.

The Maurice
Post at Jones
17 floors, exquisitely furnished rooms and suites, all with bath. Quiet location near downtown district. Drive-in garage.

The Wiltshire
Stockton at Post
Right in the heart of downtown city; half block from beautiful Union Square. Convenient to every point of interest. All rooms with bath.
ONE RATE ONLY at all three hotels

Single	Double	Twin Beds
$2.50	$3.50	$4

Hotel Californian
TAYLOR at O'FARRELL
SAN FRANCISCO
Every room outside and with baths (both tub and shower). Every room with radio. $2.00 and $2.50 ONE; $3.00 and $3.50 TWO; $4.00 Twin Beds TWO. Downtown Christian Science church in same block. P. Tremain Loud, Mgr.
San Francisco's Only First-Class Hotel Which Does Not Sell Liquor

HOTEL Stewart SAN FRANCISCO
Down town Moderate rates for high-class accommodations, beginning at $1.50 without bath. $2.00 with bath. Excellent meals. CHAS. A. and MARGARET STEWART Proprietors.

COLUMBIA HOTEL
411 O'Farrell Street, corner Taylor
SAN FRANCISCO
Convenient downtown location Near Christian Science church
Rooms with bath 1.50-2.00
Rooms without bath 1.00-1.50
Special rates by week or month.

California

SANTA MARIA Inn
A delightful inn on the Coast Highway midway between Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Every room with bath
SANTA MARIA • CALIF

Highlands Inn
Four miles south of Carmel on the new Carmel-Simeon Highway
High on the Cliffs Above the Ocean View Unsurpassed
American and European Plan Moderate Rates
P. O. CARMEL, CAL.

WHEN you visit a hotel or resort advertised in these pages, or answer a travel advertisement — please mention The Christian Science Monitor.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

A Cézanne Exhibition in Paris

By Raymond Cogniat

Paris

CONTINUING its expositions of the masters of impressionism which have glorified in turn Manet, Renoir, Monet and Degas, the Musée de l'Orangerie is devoting a magnificent exposition to Cézanne. But the Cézanne exhibition seems to us far more important than its predecessors, for it is more than mere homage to an artist: it provides the opportunity for a *mise au point* of esthetic ideas underlying nearly all modern painting, which had become very necessary.

This art has been discussed and disputed for so many years, so many new theories have adopted it as a starting point, that the time has come to check up on these reasonings in front of the works of exceptional value assembled in the Orangerie until October. The various aspects of Cézanne's evolution are revealed with a grandeur which justifies and confirms the place awarded to the master. Even before discussing it, one is moved by the intensity of this work, as ardently felt as it is deeply thought out; and it is this harmony between thought and feeling which should constitute the great lesson of Cézanne, that lesson which has been so much misunderstood of late years.

Cézanne is certainly the artist who, in his time, discussed art most and deliberately put the most intention into his painting. People have since been too inclined to isolate his ideas, or to use them to build up theories, giving way in the plastic arts to an "intellectualism" which has become overwhelming.

It is, of course, true that everything about Cézanne is conscious, thought out. It can be affirmed with certainty that he never drew a line, never applied a speck of color which was not the result of his will and of his intelligence. The story told about the Vollard portrait is well known. The model sat for this portrait 116 times, and at the last sitting Cézanne declared: "I am rather pleased with the shirt-front!"

⁂

This extreme deliberation is vitally significant. For Cézanne the color of the smallest stroke of the brush had to harmonize with all the other strokes of the brush. One new tone is likely, therefore, to entail a modification of all the other tones. The thousand brush strokes of the painting, put side by side, must blend into one general harmony, conforming to actuality.

And for the expression of this actuality, Cézanne is not satisfied with the mere appearance of things; he wishes to express a deeper truth. He tries to find the authentic color of objects and landscapes, instead of contenting himself with fleeting transformations wrought by light. His aim is that his painting should react to light in the same way as nature; that its tones should change as nature herself changes, and all without destroying the harmonies of the picture.

To these vital preoccupations with color must be added other preoccupations with volume and structural form. Cézanne wants to give to form the same intimate reality which he seeks in his experiments with color. He wants volume to take its place in space, and he wants the structure of an object, the architecture of a landscape, to be felt. What may sometimes have been taken for awkwardness in design is but the desire to show the essential structure, stripped of all accessory details.

Starting from this desire to construct the painting as a whole, to submit it to the control of reason, some artists have gone on to the most absurd cerebral abstractions. But does not this attitude ignore completely Cézanne's respect for the actuality of things? Obviously Cézanne tried to harmonize what he thought and what he saw. He aimed at "building" a painting strictly, as has been said, but at the same time he wanted to remain within the limits of nature and of the object represented. In other words, if there is in Cézanne's paintings an abstract creation which is a contribution of thought, this is intended not to diminish the concrete values of the themes, but to help express their whole significance, by adding, so to speak, to their external reality the inner reality of their structure.

⁂

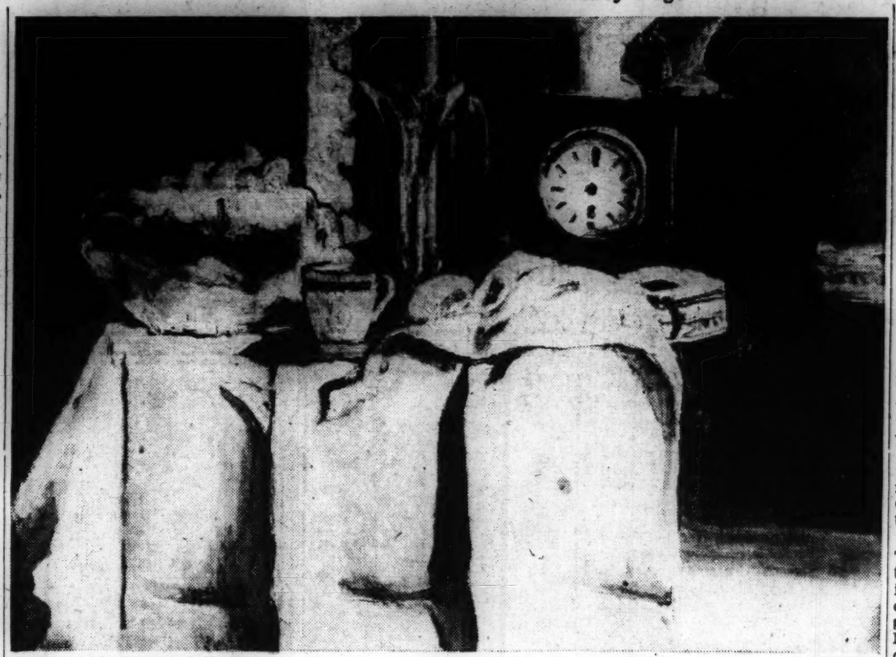
To do this was to put into painting preoccupations far more complex than those of some impressionists who are above all concerned with the external appearance of things. It was an unfortunate fortuity that pleased Cézanne among the impressionists, the fortuity of an epoch which groups under one label the most dissimilar temperaments solely because they reacted against the stiff esthetics of academism and against the intransigeance of the Institute. Cézanne goes further: he reacts at the same time against his own impressionist friends, against their desire to express nature in its most fleeting and provisional aspects. For to paint the effect of light on a field or on a cathedral, as did Monet, to fix a fugitive aspect, the reflected gleam of water and the glitter of sunlight in the trees, is the opposite of Cézanne's perpetual goal, Cézanne who wished "to make of impressionism something as solid and durable as the art of museums."

The proof of the difference between Cézanne and the other impressionists may be found in the colors of their paintings. Whereas the impressionists affirm their preference for bright colors, for pleasant harmonies, Cézanne is not afraid to impose his taste for austerity, for the sober tones of blue and gray, even when he paints the sunniest region of France—Provence.

Even in his earliest paintings, Cézanne reveals his desire to leave the beaten track and to find a discipline of his own. Very soon he adopts a free technique, which is almost brutal, without any softening qualities, making use of heavy daubs of paint applied with a knife, with all the boldness and simplification that his method allows. Daumier, Delacroix and Manet were among the first to influence his art. By 1870, he was already far removed from academic formulae, already haunted by the desire of finding the volume of things, their relief in space. Certain of his still-lifes are very significant of this technique, such as the famous painting, "The Black Clock." He treats his subject by means of large color masses shown up in vigorous contrasts of black and white. These are already the works of a master, because of both the technique they display and the feeling of power that emanates from them.

He soon tries to go beyond this, adopting the little oblique stroke which is so peculiarly his own and which permits of more subtle harmonies than painting with a knife. The landscapes of the Ile de France and the valley of the Seine, so dear to his impressionist friends, no longer satisfy him. He goes back to his native Provence to pursue his solitary work.

He needs the rich landscapes of Aix en Provence and the skyline of his Montagne Sante Victoire to fulfill his destiny. There his preoccupation with structure and with the distribution of volumes in space takes on full significance. Often the beautiful silhouette of a pine tree marks the foreground, while farther away, receding by stages, plane behind plane, a vast and majestic panorama unfolds. In this grandeur from which too easy charm is excluded, he is at home. Here he labors to discover in nature that which it has of the absolute, the real. Doubtless, this is what gives to his pictures, and even to his sketches, such nobility. Art thus becomes with Cézanne a means of conceiving, of understanding and of explaining the world.



By Courtesy of Wildenstein & Cie., Inc.

"The Black Clock," by Paul Cézanne

Rockport Art Association

By Dorothy Grafly

Rockport, Mass.

THE Rockport Art Association once more leads its colleagues on Cape Ann in its sixteenth annual exhibition. Conservative in size, the exhibition embraces oils, water colors, black-and-whites and sculpture, the last-named, however, being reduced to a pathetic minimum.

Three personalities dominate the oils—Esther Williams, William C. McNulty and Henryk F. Twardzik. For several years those who have visited Rockport Art Association displays have watched the steady growth of Esther Williams, a young American painter who had the wisdom to withhold her work from public shows until she had reached a degree of maturity. As a result what she had to say in paint was immediately recognized. Her art has quality; and while, at first, it lacked structural grasp, it has moved steadily ahead until one may claim for "Conversation" the high honors of the current exhibition, which, fortunately or unfortunately, does not award prizes.

"Conversation" is a canvas well composed in arrangement of figures and organization of colors; but it is something more. One finds in it a quality rare in contemporary American art—vigor coupled with refinement. The artist is not afraid to handle subject matter with delicacy, and to portray that delicacy in the overtones and undertones of well-chosen pigments. She does not go off on experimental tangents suggested by the highly publicized modern Europeans. From her first appearance as an exhibitor she has chosen to be herself, and to develop what she, as an individual, may have to express. That she has studied the work of noted contemporaries is obvious, but she has studied them in order to enrich her technical ability to project herself. In an art world crowded with little Cézannes, Van Goghs, Gauguins, Matisses and even with followers of their followers, it is a relief and an encouragement to find so fresh a personality as that of Esther Williams.

⁂

William C. McNulty is more generally known in art circles; hails from New York, and holds a summer art school in Rockport. His little canvas, "Clowns," more cunning, perhaps, than "Conversation" in handling of pigments, due to greater experience, sparkles with life and with a sense of humor. Two clowns, the long and the short of it, are making up. The tent is their environment, and the flotsam and jetsam of ring properties—gay materials, a duck, pails, etc.—enrich the color scheme, which, though vivid in yellows and reds, is never garish. For sparkle, "Clowns" far surpasses the same painter's more pigmentally passive "Circus Horse."

Henryk F. Twardzik, a newcomer to Rockport exhibitions, is direct in his attack; says what he has to say with compositional and pigmental economy, and, in his tiny figure composition of tenement types, "Mother and Children," reveals the tang of social criticism. His "Portrait Study" is an alert piece of characterization, with red of lips answered by reds of a supporting color background.

The American scene still dominates American art thought, but the scene is beginning to swing from blatant red brick, drab or geometrical buildings and tanks to a more humanized version. May W. Wagner, for example, chooses the entrance to a motion picture house, ablaze with yellow light and gold and red trappings in a drab, dull blue and buff town street peopled with little figures combining the drab and gay, and thus knitting together the two moods of the composition.

Another instance of humanized Americanism may be found in "Railroad Station," by Grace Barron, choosing for material the track platform with colorful waiting passengers. Harrison Cady's half caricatured "The Old Mill Near Roaring Gap" might also fall under a similar classification.

⁂

"Railroad Station" and "The Old Mill Near Roaring Gap" may both be found in the water color section, where stimulating sketches abound, among the best being "Rain," by Ann Brockman, showing a Rockport cove bordered with windblown willows and two small figures under one umbrella against the inexorable slant of the downpour.

For sheer organization of paint spottings perhaps the most striking of the water colors is "Winter Landscape," by Prescott M. M. Jones. One feels, however, that the artist is almost too strongly influenced by Marin, a conviction further fortified by "Arrangement, Groton-Ayer."

Excellent marines come from Stanley Woodward and Galen J. Perrett; strong snow scenes from A. T. Hibbard and W. Lester Stevens; delicate modulations of spring landscapes from Marion P. Sloane and Charles Curtis Allen. Anthony Thième still finds interest in boats, and is joined by Antonio Cihino in clever compositions that snap with white light accents.

Portraits are few, and the few fall rather into the category of character studies, among the best of which is "The Store-Keeper," by Charles M. Cox, posing a heavy-set man in slate gray and gray blue against the dark slate of a stove topped by a blue pot, while the vivid yellow of oranges in boxes enliven the foreground.

Other interesting oils include "Skyline," by Samuel F. Hershey, playing yellow of dune grasses against blue of sky with brownish shacks between; "Parker's Pit," by Ann Brockman; "Down by the Sea," by Yarnall Abbott; "Community Fair," by Herbert Barnett, and "In Memoriam," by Esther Williams.

The section devoted to etchings, drawings and designs also deserves attention. Especially strong in its black-and-whites, it offers several new lithographs by Stow Wengenroth; a series of studies in vivid black-and-white contrasts by Sidney Raynes, and pencil sketches of old New England by Stanley W. Woodward.

The sculpture is confined to small pieces. Exhibitors are Clyde C. Bathurst, Viggo Brandt-Ericksen and Richard Recchia.

The present showing represents the first part of the association's summer exhibition. It will be followed by another display opening Aug. 2.

What Is a British Film?

By Harold Hobson

London

LONDON FILM'S new production, "The Marriage of Corbal," a romantic story of the French Revolution, brings to the fore a question that perhaps no one but the British Board of Film Censors can answer. What exactly is a British picture? It is not a picture with an English producer, for the most famous English film ever made, "The Private Life of Henry VIII," was produced by a Hungarian. It is not a picture directed by an Englishman, for the director of that other celebrated film, "The Ghost Goes West," was French. Nor is it a picture having an English star, for that indubitably British film, "Catherine the Great," had as its leading player an Austrian actress whose name was made in Germany. Finally, one might hazard the despairing guess that a British film is one that is made in Britain. But this, alas, would also be wrong. "Elephant Boy" will, when it goes on to the world's screens, be labeled a British picture, although it is produced by an American, and all its scenes are shot in India.

The fact is that today the studios of the British film-producing companies are international. Many people rejoice over this, seeing in the internationalization of studios a manifestation of the internationalism of art. Others, however, have begun to venture a few doubts, thinking that a good deal of rather optimistic nonsense has in the past been talked on this particular subject.

⁂

In the first place, those who maintain this view point out that the presence of foreign players in British studios does not necessarily indicate that England is on good terms with their country of origin. Many a continental actress now appearing in English films and on the English stage is doing so because, for racial reasons, her native land no longer desires her services. And in several cases it is suspected that certain American stars playing the lead in British films are not so much an example of co-operation between Britain and Hollywood as a proof that Elstree is often chivalrously willing to afford a second lease of professional life in players who have already exhausted the first. Nothing desirable ever comes ultimately from seeing things through a distorting haze of sentiment, and it is easy to exaggerate the amount of international good will that arises from studies being modeled on the Tower of Babel.

Men interpret best the things, people and ways of thought and life with which they are most closely acquainted. Hence the greatest art invariably bears the stamp of nationalism. What a difference there is, for example, between the power of Scott as seen in his treatment of English chivalry in "Ivanhoe" and in his dealings with the Scots peasantry in "The Heart of Midlothian" or "Old Mortality." How much better are the dialect poems of Burns than those which he composed in standard English! One looks in English films for the same stamp of authority and knowledge, and, almost invariably fails to find it in pictures made by people who are alien in thought and upbringing to the subjects on which their pictures are commentaries.

⁂

This is the case with "The Marriage of Corbal," which is produced by a group of people of several nationalities. In spite of the great abilities of those principally concerned with its making, "The Marriage of Corbal," though it is an English picture about a French subject, has nothing either essentially French or essentially English about it, and is therefore stagy and dull.

But is not art international? Truly it is, but only by being national first. One recalls the incident in "Waverley" where the English court laughs at the fantastic suggestion of the Highlander Evan Dhu Maccombich that his life and half a dozen others should be taken in exchange for that of his Jacobite chief. The retort of Maccombich is rhetorical, but rings true, when he says that his skeptical judges know neither the "honor of a gentleman, nor the faith of a Highlander." Here is an incident which is nationalistic to the backbone, for it is based on the purely Scottish sentiment of clanship. At the same time, it is genuinely international, because it discovers at the heart of a local feeling an emotion, loyalty, which is universal. This is the kind of treatment we should find in truly international films. Beneath the national incident and trappings, we should pierce to the universal and unifying emotion. This, at present, British films on the whole do not achieve.

Adelaide Music Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.

EILEEN JOYCE, brilliant young Tasmanian pianist, displayed at a recent concert a sparkling digital dexterity and a notable delicacy of touch. Her lack of romanticism, in such compositions as those of Schumann and Brahms, was compensated for, in some measure, by her flair for the brittle quality of Prokoffief and the variety of tone color requisite for Debussy.

Her final appearance in Adelaide was at a celebrity concert in conjunction with the "Augmented A. B. C. Orchestra"—which might have been more effectively billed as the "A. B. C. Concert Orchestra." This combination of 45 players, under the conductorship of William R. Cade—an Adelaide violinist who has spent some years in Melbourne wielding a baton and playing an occasional violin solo—excelled itself in the accompaniment of the Grieg Concerto, with Miss Joyce at the piano. There were some dazzling moments in a performance which reflected great credit upon the conductor of the orchestra, for his elasticity, and the musicianship and brilliant pianism of the executant. The orchestra never overshadowed the pianist, and the rhythmical difficulties of the final movement were successfully negotiated.

⁂

The first appearance of the Adelaide Symphony Orchestra was under the conductorship of Maurice de Abarvanel. By adding 20 players to the Augmented A. B. C. Orchestra the Australian Broadcasting Commission has formed the most complete and reliable symphony orchestra which has as yet been brought together in this city.

Although it was found necessary to bring several key players from Melbourne, the orchestra in the main is South Australian; and it is a feather in the caps of the local players that they succeeded as well as they did in an arduous program, which included the "Eroica" Symphony of Beethoven and selections from Wagner in two of which Horace Stevens collaborated. This singer is no longer young, but his voice responded nobly to the music of Hans Sach's Monologue, which was well accompanied by the orchestra.

⁂

Another orchestral move has been made in Adelaide—the formation of a Conservatorium String Orchestra, under the conductorship of Mr. Harold Parsons. This gentleman had been in charge of the destinies of the South Australian Orchestra for some time, and with the recess of this combination he has transferred his activities to string work, with promising results.

The most successful number at the first concert of this orchestra which took place early in June in the Elder Hall, was "Solemn Melody," Walford Davies, with Arthur Brewster-Jones as cellist and Dorothy Angus as organist.

Arved Kurtz, exponent of modern as well as classical examples of violin music, gave a recital in the Adelaide Town Hall, in which he was assisted by John Horner, pianist—better known as an organist. The Sonata in B minor by Respighi, which had been introduced some years ago by Sylvia Whitington and George Pearce, gave Mr. Kurtz an opportunity to display his excellent bowing, particularly in the elegiac Andante expressivo.

Two rather slight compositions of the Adelaide composer, Miriam Hyde, received their first performance. They were entitled "Evening Under the Hill" and "Dryad's Dance." Quite a definite atmosphere was caught in the former work.

Margaret Sutherland (composer-pianist), Isobel Carter (clarinettist) and Elsie Steele (violinist) are presenting attractive chamber music programs in the Liberal Club Hall.

The Vienna Society of the Friends of Music will perform Vittorio Giannini's new "Requiem" next March. The composer has just completed his last year as a fellow in the American Academy in Rome.

Modernist Roads and Bypaths

Cubism and Abstract Art, by Alfred H. Barr Jr. New York: The Museum of Modern Art. $3.

OF LASTING value from any viewpoint is this thoroughgoing catalogue of the exhibition of cubism and abstract art recently held at the Museum of Modern Art in New York. The 223 illustrations provide a record of every phase of post-impressionism, which has made its mark upon twentieth-century painting and sculpture and has been the inspiration of a flood of controversy and explication. Perhaps the largest service of modernism is its challenge to traditions, its testing of long-accepted ideas: do they persist because they are in touch with perennial springs of vital renewal, or are they obsolescent relics of outmoded fashions?

Today, such is the increase of tolerance in esthetics, it is as rare to meet with the academician who asserts that no development of value followed Impressionism as it is to encounter the irreconcilable who declares that there were no painters before Cézanne—well, except El Greco. Distortion in its illogical phases has not carried enough conviction to persuade most of us that it has any lasting importance, yet it has served the purpose of reminding us that distortion in some degree is present in every work of art. Distortion, that is, in the sense of variation from nature for the purpose of design.

⁂

The masters have always gone in for distortion for these purposes and have used elementary abstraction for reasons of accent, but usually with such inner logic that their compositions were justified by themselves. Only in the modernists have most of us become strongly aware of abstraction and distortion because of the extremes to which they have been carried. The argument for these extremes is stated by Mr. Barr with a thoroughness and an incisiveness that cannot but leave the inquirer better informed. In what degree the reader will be convinced only his individual experience and inclination can determine.

Mr. Barr traces the impulse toward abstract art, for purposes of simplification, along "two main currents, both of which emerged from Impressionism. The first and most important current finds its source in the art and theories of Cézanne and Seurat, passes through the widening stream of Cubism and finds its delta in the various geometrical and constructivist movements which developed in Russia and Holland during the war and have since spread through the world. . . . The second—and, until recently, secondary—current has its principal source in the art of Gauguin and his circle, flows through the Fauvisme of Matisse to the Abstract Expressionism of the prewar paintings of Kandinsky. After running underground for a few years it reappears among the masters of abstract art associated with Surréalisme."

⁂

This book adopts the working basis, then, of starting with the general beginning of pure abstract painting some 20 years ago in Europe. A further ingratiating element is that the catalogue, like the exhibition it interprets, "is intended as an historical survey of an important movement in modern art. It is conceived in a retrospective—not in a controversial spirit."

For abstraction that is pursued sincerely there is this to be said: The artist may have reason for setting up symbols of his own devising if by such process he can express his conceptions of unseen realities. To deny the painter and sculptor freedom from naturalistic representation would be akin to saying that there is no music without tune and no poetry without rhyme. Departure from representation is justified by the very nature of externals in human characterizations, which are so often inconclusive clues to the inner verities.

To paint the outer seeming, an abstractionist might well argue, is to reproduce a camouflage, usually in the form of some mask of convention. The difficulty is to set down symbols that, being nonrepresentational, mean anything to persons who have not shared in the abstractionist's experience sufficiently to understand his work. E. C. S.

Art of the Machine Age

By Dorothy Adlow

Worcester, Mass.

THE visitor at the Worcester Art Museum during these summer months will experience something of a surprise. He may walk from room to room enjoying a fine assortment of treasures from an Assyrian bas-relief to a social canvas by Joe Jones; he may ponder the differences between the Greek and the Ghandara style, the Chinese and the Hindu; he may spend a meditative interlude in a vaulted crypt. But he need not remain in the aloof and exclusive realms of fine art throughout his visit, for there has been installed a display of Worcester County products assembled in artistic arrangement under the title, "Art of the Machine Age."

The exhibition was organized by Walter Baermann with the cooperation of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce and the Arts and Interests Committee of the Junior League of Worcester. The articles shown were all manufactured within a 25-mile radius of Worcester. It is contended that beauty is not a possession of a few sophisticates, but something which belongs to everyone, and that it may be discovered in any contrivance made by the hand of man. These objects of mass production contain features in common with designs age old. The exhibitors maintain that when machinery functions correctly, it possesses logical beauty.

The display has been laid out with benefit of lighting, carefully chosen backgrounds, magnified photography. Screws, firearms, chains and gears, motors, grinding machinery, sprinkling systems, metal stampings, wire, crankshaft forgings, razors, furniture, micrometers, etc., have been arranged in rows, parallels, radiated patterns. Ostensibly the objects are seen at their aesthetic best. Shopkeepers use comparable methods to make their wares attractive to clients.

It is a subject for speculation and argument whether the beauty of these machine-made objects is comparable to that of fine art. There is no doubt that there are certain similarities. The manufactured object, the machine parts, may have spiral shapes, scrolls, dentilations, barbs. Their patterns are naturally highly conventionalized, extremely logical and symmetrical. But these features are necessities, and if the machine or tool does not work, a handsome pattern is willfully distorted. Function alone is the criterion. And if the useful article works perfectly, we declare it "a beauty" without probing its qualifications for the eye. The parts of a motorcar of 1910 would seem very crude and no doubt ugly compared with those of 1936. The handle of a rural telephone does not compare with the concise little dial that performs, as a rule, a perfect mechanical job. The most beautifully made ice chest would not influence us away from the electric refrigerator. The attractiveness of the objects of art in the adjoining galleries does not diminish with time; it does not become outmoded, defunct. There is that in the nature of aesthetic beauty which does not alter with time or progress; it is timeless and cannot be improved. Beauty remains fresh, it renews itself constantly, grows on the onlooker.

For us there is an experience of marked beauty of a kind when we pause before a shop window and examine the smooth, tidy, efficient gadgets. We do not find, however, that it is necessary to establish a link of equivalence with fine art. The categories are different, the criteria of value vary. One is not necessarily to be held about the other. Both have their place in human economy and social elevation.

The Modernist and the Whale

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

LET us hear one point of view about oratorios: "In so far as these are not dull imitations of Handel, they are unstaged operettas on scriptural themes, written in a style in which solemnity and triviality are blended in the right proportions for boring an atheist out of his senses or shocking a sincerely religious person into utter repudiation of any possible union between art and religion." "Had oratorio been invented in Dante's time, the seventh circle of his Inferno would have been simply a magnified Albert Hall, with millions of British choristers stolidly singing . . . in the galleries, and the condemned, kept awake by demons, in the arena, clothed in evening dress."

This "appreciation" was written by G. Bernard Shaw in the 'nineties, when musical criticism was often naughtier—and more interesting to read—than it is now. Certainly at that time there was justification enough for complaining that "every year at the provincial festivals some dreary doctor of music wreaks his counterpoint on a string of execrable balderdash with Mesopotamia or some other blessed word for a title." The curious may confirm Shaw's criticism for themselves by excavating some of these forgotten works at a certain publishing house. The mere sight of the familiar buff covers is even now enough to start some of us yawning. Barney, Bridge, Benedict, Gaul, Macfarren—but why disturb the dusty diatonic pieties of these Victorian worthies and their fellows?

The advent of Elgar let in the fresh air of what was then a new idiom and only a year or two ago one of our most gifted young men, William Walton, used the old form with thrilling effect in his "Belshazzar's Feast." Now, choosing the subject of "Jonah," another young composer, Lennox Berkeley, turns his pen to the same genre. Mr. Berkeley has studied in Paris for the last 10 years and an overture of his was played in April last at the International Society for Contemporary Music Festival at Barcelona. He has also to his credit two violin sonatas, a suite for orchestra, a suite for oboe and cello, "Tombeaux" for voice and orchestra, a string quartet and a Polka for two pianos.

⁂

"Jonah" was given at one of the British Broadcasting Corporation's concerts of contemporary music at Broadcasting House. Anything more unlike the old democratic conditions and Albert Hall atmosphere of oratorios cannot be imagined. To begin with, for state augustness, dignity, decorum and what the novelists used to call "bon ton," Broadcasting House is an easy rival of the House of Lords, and of the two is much the more impressive. The invited audience is small, and made up of high-brow composers, critics, dilettanti, players, singers, teachers, in short the sort of people who, unless they were paid, would as soon go to see Madame Tussaud's waxworks as to hear a performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah"—to them wax works of another kind.

A red disk glows, followed by a sudden hush. The announcer is already seated in his distant wooden pulpit. Again the red disk signals. Conductor, orchestra and chorus wait, alert. The announcer—who with his easy air of distinction and immaculate dress suit must surely be a duke or a baronet—begins to speak into the "mike" with that accent which English counties with a dialect of their own always describe as "Oxford." The stranger is impressed by the style of the whole thing—until he remembers that millions of invisible listeners, the moment they hear the words "contemporary music," will switch over to the nearest dance band and its pet crooner.

On the present occasion they might have heard a work which, though disappointing on the whole, aroused one's interest in many ways, chiefly in the direction of its problems of style. What—one could not help wondering—was the effect to listeners-in? Did they imagine that they were hearing Paris Radio and an English provincial station at the same time, listening to the odd mixture of a sophisticated modern French orchestral work and an English village choir singing a fairly simple cantata? Even in Broadcasting House itself where the eye supplied a unity unshared by the ear, the incongruity of the vocal and orchestral harmonic treatment was startling enough.

⁂

We were told that "Jonah" was originally written in 1933 and was entirely re-orchestrated in 1935. With the peculiar placing of the orchestra for the microphones—the chorus and soloists being crowded together at one side—it would be unfair to criticize this second orchestral version before hearing it under more normal conditions. As it was heard, the composer's sense of color, in spite of some happy touches, did not appear to be his strongest point. And like many other young contemporary composers he is probably more at home in the lesser forms. One felt that both musical matter and manner were too small in scale for such a big, exacting theme. In fact the composer was swallowed by the whale of his subject. The Book of Jonah was written somewhere between 824 and 783 B. C. and any musical treatment seems to demand the specifically Jewish idiom say, of an Ernest Bloch, with its rhapsodic glowing intensity, its turbulent sorrow and exaltation. Mr. Berkeley's queer compound of Gallic and Anglican elements seems as foreign to his subject as does Mendelssohn's too gentlemanly musical portrait of another Hebrew prophet.

But if our young composers are going to emulate Shaw's "dreary" Victorian doctors of music by turning to oratorio again, they might do worse than trace the evolution of its form back to the mystery, miracle and morality plays of the middle ages. They will find much to stimulate the imagination and lend new life to a form that has crystallized into conventionality. Some courageous person might even be prompted to adorn oratorio with the simple conventional décor and rich costumes of the medieval stage.

The soloists of "Jonah" were William Parsons, Jan van der Gucht and Joan Cross. Clarence Raybold conducted.

The Dublin Summer Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

ALL doubts as to the reopening of the Gate Theater for a promised summer season have now been dispelled by a specific announcement by Hilton Edwards that he plans three productions for the six weeks beginning Aug. 3, during which period visitors crowd Dublin. The first of the three plays announced will be "The Master of the Revels," a comedy which has Henry VIII for its central figure.

The author, John Marcus, is an American, who wrote his play previous to the appearance of the film in which Charles Laughton was featured. This film was responsible for the postponement of the American production of the Marcus play. The Gate presentation will be the first on this side of the ocean.

Mr. Edwards will next offer "Close Quarters," which is described as a thriller. It will also be something of a novelty in that there are only two in the cast—a man and a woman.

In September, another American success, "Victoria Regina," will be staged. It will be recalled that this play, by Laurence Housman, was refused a license by the Lord Chamberlain when it was proposed to produce it in London. It was subsequently privately performed at the London Gate Theater. The Dublin production will not be subject to censorship and can be interfered with by the authorities only if the British Government made formal representations to Merrion Street. Even if this happened, intervention would be mere courtesy and the Irish Government could only suggest its withdrawal, as it has no power to prevent the staging of any play which is not offensive in the moral sense. Of course, there is always the possibility of objection from certain political parties, but this is not anticipated as the play does not touch on matters that are controversial in Ireland.

Finally, Mr. Edwards is planning his fall season to begin early in October with Ibsen's "Brand," which has never been seen in this country. This production may, however, succeed the Housman play if attendance warrants.

Some complaints have been heard from visitors to Dublin since June 1 that all the theaters have been closed. It should be remembered that the Dublin season begins early in July and continues to the end of the following May save for the usual breaks at Christmas and at Easter. The number of visitors to Dublin in June is not large enough to justify risks and, also, the players must be considered as far as vacations are concerned. The disappointment caused visitors is greatly regretted but it is unavoidable. J. J. H.

Guthrie McClintic, now in London, has completed negotiations with Lillian Gish to act the role of Ophelia with John Gielgud in "Hamlet" in New York City next October. As already announced, Judith Anderson is to appear as the Queen in this production.

A Musical EDUCATION

Piano mastery is an unfailing mark of culture. More boys and girls have learned their music at the keyboard of a Kimball than any other make.

Kimball has built up a reputation at the hands of artists teachers and citizens of discriminating character and wise buying motives that is unapproached by any other piano builder. New style R Colonial Kimball Grand embodies a supreme piano value. See it at your dealer or write for details.

W. W. KIMBALL COMPANY
Kimball Hall Chicago, Illinois
Also Architects and Builders of Kimball Organs

Established Nearly Half a Century
THOMAS SMITH
Specialising in old and new Violins and 'Cellos. The "Thomas Smith" cases.
Write for Catalogue.
181-183 Sherlock Street, Birmingham. Eng.
Telephone Mid. 1748

Excess of Exports by U. S. Reverses Three Months' Trend

M-G-M Buys Into British Gaumont Minority Interest

NEW YORK (AP)—Two big American film producing and exhibiting companies, instead of only one as heretofore, will share a minority interest in British-Gaumont Pictures, Ltd., under consolidation plans which may have a far-reaching effect on the film industry in both nations.

Announcing the deal, which the boards of directors of all companies concerned must approve, Joseph M. Schenck, chairman of Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp., said all will mutually co-operate in the British concern's development of television. British-Gaumont officials claim to control television patents "far in advance of anything in America."

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer is the American company which would be the new participant in British-Gaumont interests, taking over half of Twentieth-Century-Fox's 49 per cent of the British company's voting stock.

The deal "in principle" was arranged after a series of conferences here between Schenck and his brother, Nicholas Schenck, president of M-G-M, and Isadore Ostrer of Ostrer Brothers, who control the remaining 51 per cent of the trust stock.

Bringing M.-G.-M. into the organization increases the field for distribution and showing of British films in this country and American films in Britain. In the past, Twentieth Century-Fox and British-Gaumont have consolidated distribution facilities in both countries.

Now British-Gaumont's string of 450 theaters in the British Isles, amounting to a virtual monopoly on exhibition of films there, will be opened to M.-G.-M. films.

Copper Prices Are Advanced to 9¾c; Highest Since 1931

NEW YORK (AP)—Leading producers have advanced the domestic price of copper to 9¾ cents a pound from the 9½-cent level which has been in effect since February.

This is the highest level for copper since 1931, both for domestic and foreign metal.

Today's advance was foreshadowed by a large increase in demand starting last Friday. For the past fortnight the foreign market has been exceptionally active at rising prices.

The mark-up was initiated by Phelps-Dodge Corp., one of the largest producers. Some other leading companies continued at the 9½-cent level, but it was understood that they would advance to 9¾ cents tomorrow.

Anaconda Copper Mining Company also lifted its price to 9¾ cents. This company with Phelps-Dodge led the field last February with the rise to 9½ cents from 9¼ cents. Certain other producers did not meet the advance until April.

Conforming to the higher basis for refined copper, fabricating companies advanced prices for wire and kindred products. Anaconda Wire & Cable Co., subsidiary of Anaconda Copper, announced a rise of ¼ cent on bar and magnet wire.

Streamline Trains Soon to Number 27

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—When all streamlined trains of all American railroads, now on order or actually completed, are placed in operation, there will be 27 of these lightweight trains in service, a survey reveals. Six of the fast trains are propelled by steam and 21 by Diesel engines.

Investment of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in streamlined trains alone will reach $5,000,000, following the completion of two new 12-car trains for the Chicago-to-Denver route, an announcement by the railroad says. The new trains, which are expected to make the 1039-mile trip between Chicago and Denver in less than 16 hours, will begin service about Aug. 1, it is expected.

20½ YEARS
Consecutive Dividends
on a
New England Operating Utility
Preferred Stock Yielding
Better than 6%
Particulars on request.
HODGDON & COMPANY
Investment Securities
10 POST OFFICE SQUARE
BOSTON, MASS.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Aug. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 19
Blackstone Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20
Gouvs Hall Savings Bank, Lynn	Aug. 20

Piano Trade Best In Last 15 Years

By the Associated Press

Chicago

THE National Piano Manufacturers Association announces that a summary of business for the first half of 1936 indicated the period was the industry's most successful six months in 15 years.

Piano shipments were 37.53 per cent more than in the first half of last year and 226 per cent correspondingly above 1933. Sales in June gained 52 per cent over June, 1935, and were an improvement of 169 per cent over the figures of June, 1933, according to W. A. Mennie, secretary of the association.

FTC Gives Rules To End Unfairness In Textile Trades

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announces trade practice rules approved for the cotton converting industry designed to eliminate unfairness.

Promulgated after a conference asked by the Textile Fabrics Association of New York, the rules prohibit secret rebates, deceptive branding, imitation of trade marks and 11 other practices found unfair by the commission.

The other practices banned are price discrimination contrary to the Clayton Act, use of deceptive selling or credit measures, deceptive advertising, defamation of competitors, gratuities to employees of customers, inducements to customers to breach contracts with competitors, circulation of misleading price quotations, delivery of products not in conformity with the buyers' specifications, giving premiums or prizes involving a lottery, selling of regular lines of merchandise as "close outs," and inserting in the invoice statements making it a false record of the transaction.

In addition to the rules approved by it, the commission listed four other practices which it said were regarded by the industry as unethical although not violations of law.

They were: opening of sales offices on Saturday or Sunday, shipping goods on approval not previously ordered, failure to perform written or oral contracts, omission on the invoice and the confirmation of order of specifications or construction of the goods.

A committee on trade practices was created by the industry to cooperate with the commission in putting the rules into effect.

Drought Is Making Quick Fortunes In Major Grain Pits

CHICAGO, (AP)—With more than a billion and a half dollars involved in the futures market in corn and wheat since the first of June, the hot, dry weather has churned thousands of dollars into dealers' hands.

Profits of $10,000 to $50,000—tidy fortunes in these days of disappearing millionaires—have been frequent since the "bull weather" trading began, veteran brokers said. Those figures, they added, were "conservative."

Old traders pointed out that a buyer who made a minimum purchase of 5000 bushels of corn in early June and held on while the drought rocketed the prices almost straight up 30 to 34 cents would have cleared between $1500 and $1700 before the market broke in a 4-cent drop on Saturday.

And 5000 bushels is small potatoes on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Although oldsters estimated the drought rise covered the longest period of heavy day-to-day volume since federal restrictions were placed on trading at the beginning of the Rosevelt Administration, there were no signs of heavy plunging.

The name of one well-known speculator, Jesse Livermore, was mentioned. He denied any great part in the buying.

Public participation was greatest in several years. Pit brokers reported transactions confined mostly to modest trades.

Volume of wheat futures thus far in July has exceeded 600,000,000 bushels while the trade in corn is more than 200,000,000.

August Maturities Total $49,406,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—August corporate bond maturities will total $49,406,000, according to Standard Statistics.

The number of bonds and notes making up the total is 76 of which 6 amount to $1,000,000 or more as follows:

Appalachian Power Co. Sec. 7s	$2,500,000
Cinn., Ind., St. L. & C. Ry 1st 4s	5,273,000
Dela. River R. R. & Bridge 1st 4s	1,010,000
Sioux City & P. R. R. Co. 1st 3½s	4,000,000
So. & No. Ala. R.R.Co. (Nowlst) 5s	9,292,000
Western Union Tel. Co. 6½s	15,000,000

July maturities amounted to $186,300,000 and the 98 issue and portions of issues falling due in September total $43,874,600.

NYSE Studies Segregation Of Brokers and Dealers

NEW YORK (AP)—Charles R. Gay, president of the New York Stock Exchange, notified members of the appointment of a commitee to study the report of the Securities and Exchange Commission of segregation of dealers and brokers.

The committee consists of Frank R. Hope, president of the association of stock exchange firms, Howland S. Davis, Gayer G. Dominick, Harry H. Moore, Raymond Sprague and Herbert G. Wellington.

The S. E. C. in its report to Congress on June 20 advised complete segregation of the functions of dealers and brokers.

Exports of U. S. For May Month Exceed Imports

WASHINGTON (AP)—Summarizing May exports and imports, the Department of Commerce reports that the United States had a "favorable trade balance" of $9,556,000 for the month.

This excess of goods sold over goods bought reversed the trend of three previous months, and compared with a $10,160,000 excess of imports in April and a $5,074,000 excess of imports for the same month a year ago.

The department said exports in May totaled $200,666,000 and general imports $191,110,000.

For the first five months of this year, it was reported, imports exceeded exports by $3,669,000, the totals being $972,837,000 and $969,168,000.

This compared with a $16,155,000 excess of exports for the similar 1935 period. Total exports for those five months stood at $853,867,000, with imports of $837,712,000.

Of total May exports, $103,245,000, or about 50 per cent, were of finished manufactures.

Exports of nonagricultural products accounted for 77.6 per cent of the total, and agricultural products for 22.4 per cent.

May gold imports totaled $169,957,000 compared with exports of only $5000, while silver imports of $4,989,000 compared with exports of $203,000.

Social Security Act Will Cost Business Twice 1935 Tax Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—That business will eventually be saddled with an additional tax bill almost as large as total taxes paid by business in 1935 is part of the findings of a survey of the federal social security legislation, made by Standard Statistics Company.

Standard goes on to say on this subject:

"In 1934, according to estimates by the Federal Treasury Department, business will be paying $1,400,000,000 in social security taxes, while the contributions from employees, again omitting any unemployment taxes to the states, will be approximately $600,000,000. In 1950, the cost to business will rise to $1,800,000,000, and to employees $900,000,000.

"These will not be the only costs under the Social Security Act, as there is no provision in the law for raising funds to cover the expenditures for old-age assistance to the states, security for children, aid to the blind, extension of public health services, and vocational rehabilitation. All funds expended under these titles will be raised through general taxation.

"The billions of added taxes on business will, inevitably, be passed along to the consumer in the form of higher prices. Thus, the cost of living will rise, and the ability of the consumer to absorb the products of industry will be restricted.

"The act will have other adverse effects, the most important of which will be the effort on the part of employers to hold the number of workers, as well as wages, to minimum levels. The attempt to maintain low working forces will be especially pronounced in those states where the unemployment insurance laws grant concessions (merit-ratings) to those employers with records of constant employment.

"There are a number of private pension plans in operation which will be liquidated unless the law is amended to provide for their continuation. Under the majority of these, the workers would obtain benefits far more favorable than those under the present law.

"Employes will also have cause to complain next year when their wages and salaries are reduced by the deductions which the employer must make. Coming at a time when prices will be rising to reflect the increased costs of production, the effect will be to reduce consumers' purchasing power."

Lumber Orders Still Below Production

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association reports the week ended July 11 marked the 13th consecutive week new orders in the lumber industry were below production. Shipments also fell below output.

Production at 559 mills totaled 235,530,000 feet, or 10 per cent more than the preceding holiday week. Shipments amounted to 208,790,000 feet, or 9 per cent less than the preceding week, and booked orders, 210,734,000 feet, a gain of 8 per cent.

Canned Salmon Prices Not Expected to Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska — Though the sale of canned salmon is for the first time being stimulated by a modest national advertising program in magazines, salmon packers in Alaska are reconciled to widespread predictions that prices for their product will not go any higher this year.

By early June, all districts in the territory had started seasonal salmon packing operations. Ketchikan, packing more canned salmon than any city in the world, has nine canneries in the city limits this year, several others only a few miles out.

The pink salmon, which predominate in the Ketchikan area, were running at first from 17 to 20 to the case, compared with about 12 to the case last year. The smaller size this year had been fully anticipated. Ketchikan district cannerymen hope that the pack will run close to a million cases, valued at some $4,000,000.

The total Alaskan pack is valued at from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 or more every year.

Steel Pay 18 P. C. Above Average of Other Trades

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Steel industry employees received 18 per cent more in pay during March than the average wages of workers for all manufacturing industries, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute, in a study of pay roll figures compiled by the United States Department of Labor.

There were 446,000 employees in the industry earning an average of $26.38 a week in March and this compares with average weekly earnings of $22.25 for workers in all manufacturing industries, the institute found.

The average hourly wage rate in the steel industry of 66.2 cents in March is not only 16 per cent above the average of 57.2 cents for all manufacturing industries, but more important, it exceeds the 1929 average wage ratae of 65.4 cents reported for the steel industry in that year by the National Industrial Conference Board.

Current Level High

"The prevailing level of wage rates in the steel industry," the Steel Instiute said, "permits steel employees to earn an average of $4.13 more per week than other manufacturing workers while on a comparable working schedule. The most recent Conference Board figures show that in May steel employees worked 40:5 hours per week, as against the general average of 39.0 hours per week for manufacturing industries.

"Between 1929 and 1933 dividends to steel stockholders were reduced more than 94 per cent—from $189,000,000 to $11,000,000. In 1935, when total iron and steel pay rolls exceeded $500,000,000, stockholders received less than $39,000,000, equivalent to only 7 cents for each dollar in pay rolls.

"The prices received from the sale of iron and steel have likewise failed to keep pace with the industry's wages. Prevailing steel prices average $3 per ton less than in 1929, and even in 1929, steel prices were almost $4.70 per ton below the average price in the preceding six years.

"Out of every dollar received from the sale of steel products, 41 cents goes into pay rolls, while dividends account for only 1½ cents. The remainder goes for new materials and other expenses.

Official Figures Cited

"Department of Labor figures on average weekly wages and average hourly earnings of steel employees are compared in the following table with the department's averages for major industries. All figures are for March, 1936.

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings
Steel industry	$26.38	66.2c
Machinery	24.80	60.9
Non-ferrous metals	22.17	55.0
Transportation equipment	27.42	74.6
Railroad repair shops	29.64	68.3
Lumber and allied products	18.61	45.3
Stone, clay and glass products	20.96	55.8
Textiles and their products	16.68	46.3
Leather and its manufactures	18.36	51.5
Food and kindred products	22.19	54.4
Tobacco manufacture	14.34	41.4
Paper and printing	26.02	69.2
Rubber products	23.97	64.4
Chemicals and allied products, and petrol'm ref'ng	23.75	60.7

"Anthracite coal miners earned an average of $23.58 per week in March, according to Department of Labor figures, while miners of bituminous coal earned an average of $22.19 per week."

News Notes—Central Europe

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Tourists—Official Austrian statistics just issued show that during the year ended Oct. 31, 1935, the number of visitors who registered in Austria totaled 3,255,207, an increase of 17.4 per cent compared with the preceding year. Among the visitors from foreign countries, the western European countries showed the largest increases. It is interesting to note, the report states, that as a consequence of the depression the tourist trade in other countries showed notable recession.

Steel—Austria's export trade in iron and steel products registered a sharp increase in the first two months of the current year compared with the like period of 1935. Shipments of pig iron, ferro alloys, scrap and blooms in the January-February period of 1936 totaled 14,059 metric tons, compared with 2934 metric tons in the like period of last year. Exports of other goods amount to 11,172 tons, against 8580 tons in the two periods, respectively.

Postal Savings—Improved economic conditions in Austria during 1935 were reflected in a marked increase in postal savings in that country. The turnover of the Austrian Postal Savings Bank in 1935 exceeded that of prewar years. Savings deposits increased $2,570,000 and the number of deposits by 24,000, in comparison with 1934. The assets and liabilities of the Austrian Postal Savings Bank on Dec. 31, 1935, both amounted to $80,550,000, an increase of $1,147,000 compared with the same date of 1934.

Employment—Measured in terms of unemployment figures and volume of industrial production, the German economic situation continued to make a satisfactory showing during May and the early part of June. The pace of seasonal upswing, as evidenced by business indicators, has been more pronounced in 1936 than in the preceding year. During May, unemployment declined by 275,000 and at the end of the month totaled 1,491,000, the lowest level since the fall of 1929.

Machinery—Germany's machine tool industry continues to show gains. Shipments of metal-working machines rose from $8,030,000 in the first four months of 1935 to $13,300,000 in the like period of 1936. The upturn in German agriculture has been reflected in a marked increase in sales of farm implements and machinery. Turnover of farm machinery in 1934-35 totaled $88,000,000, an upturn of 5 per cent over the 1928-29 total. The German farm machinery depends almost exclusively upon the domestic market.

Exports—The progressive improvement in Czechoslovakia's export trade with the United States registered in 1935 continued during the first quarter of the current year. Declared exports to the American market in the first quarter of 1936 were valued at $5,075,518 against $4,361,585 in the like period of last year. Footwear ranked as the individual item in trade showing the outstanding increase.

Shoes—the original and still most important commodity produced by the Czechoslovak firm of Bata is footwear, the daily production of which amounts to 168,000 pairs, or about 90 per cent of plant capacity. The increase in shoe production has been accompanied by a widening of manufacture to many auxiliary lines which could be profitably marketed through the company's world-wide chain of merchandising establishments. At the close of 1935 there were about 23,000 persons employed in the Bata organization. This compares with only 2300 workers in 1923.

Textile—Experiments are being conducted in Poland by the local textile industry for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent flax may be combined with cotton in the production of cotton fabrics and whether it may be yarned with existing textile machinery without spindle adjustment. The results of these experiments will constitute a basis for direction by the Minister of Industry and Commerce that all mills manufacturing cotton must include a percentage of domestic flax in fabric production.

Rayon—Poland's rayon industry made appreciable progress in 1935. Production of rayon and other synthetic fibers increased from 4675 metric tons, valued at $9,116,000, in 1934 to 5443 tons, valued at $10,650,000, in 1935, a volume increase of 16 per cent and a value increase of 17 per cent. The bulk of the Polish domestic output is manufactured locally into ready-made articles, while the remaining comparatively small portion of yarn is exported. Polish imports of rayon yarn and rayon products are insignificant.

Movies—The Swiss Government committee which has been studying the situation in connection with establishing a domestic motion picture industry has reported that such a development is desirable. However, the practicability of such a project is still being examined. An independent organization which undertook the establishment of a domestic film industry in Italian-speaking Switzerland met with failure owing to opposition by Swiss exhibitors.

Tourists—the striking decline in Switzerland's tourist trade in the last six years has materially modified the national economy of that country. For many years Switzerland depended on the tourists to offset the excess of imports over exports. In 1929 tourist trade amounted to about $100,000,000 against an excess of imports over exports of $186,600,000. In 1935 the excess of imports totaled $155,400,000. Of this amount $27,900,000 representing net receipts was covered by the foreign tourist trade against $102,000,000 in 1929. It is thus apparent that the net receipts from the tourist trade helped to cut Switzerland's adverse balance of trade in 1935 by about 20 per cent compared with 80 per cent in 1929.

Several Roads Report Gain in Carloadings

NEW YORK (AP)—Revenue freight carloadings on railroads reporting today for week ended July 18 included:

	Week July 18	Previous Week	Last Year
Chesapeake & Ohio	33,170	31,889	25,615
Chicago & Northwestern (x)	27,312	27,679	21,724
Nickel Plate	14,423	13,703	11,749
Pere Marquette	9,675	9,931	8,716

(x)—Ore loadings not included.

United Air Lines Half-Year Operations Best on Record

NEW YORK (AP)—First-half operations of United Air Lines were the best for any such period in the company's history, W. A. Patterson, president, reports.

Revenue passengers totaling 91,830 increased 15 per cent, while air express gained 50 per cent, air mail 11 and mileage 20 over the like 1935 period. Air express is now about one half as great as air mail, it was said.

Cloth Production Holds and Prices Well Maintained

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Sharp reaction in the price of raw cotton during the past week served to slow up activity in primary cotton gray goods markets which had been running rampant for several weeks previously. Dealing was still general, however, and reached a volume sufficient to fully offset the amount of yardage coming off the looms this week. Prices generally held firm at the peak levels so far reached, which are the highest of the year.

Price Structure Firm

Gray goods mills are estimated to have built up in the past several weeks a backlog of unfilled orders sufficient to cover about four weeks' production at the current rate, and a great many mills have a substantial amount of business on their books calling for deliveries running completely through the fall months.

Producers are regarded as in a very strong position, able to hold firmly to present price levels even in the face of very much reduced buying activity for many weeks to come. Seldom in recent years has the gray goods market, thus early in the fall buying season, been so firmly entrenched in its price structure.

Sheetings Demand a Feature

In the coarse goods division, sheetings proved the outstanding strong spot, particularly the 36-inch, four-yard 56x60s, which was wanted in a big way by the Government, and was quoted very firmly at 7¼ cents to 7½ cents. Other sheeting numbers moved in good volume at very firm prices.

On 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64x60s, there was large trading at 6 cents for forward shipment through September, and 6⅛ cents for spots. The 39-inch 4.75-yard 68x72s moved at 7 cents with 7⅛ cents paid for spots, while large quantities of 38½-inch 6.25-yard 60x48s were purchased at 5⅝ cents.

Tobacco cloths were moving, actively at times, on a basis of 34½ cents a pound.

Heavy goods, including wide and narrow drills, osnaburgs, and three or four leaf twills were contracted for in large volume for shipment during the next 60 days at full prices.

Broadcloths Strong

Carded broadcloths continued to move moderately at the best prices of the preceding week.

Combd broadcloths and combed lawns were strong, with 128x68s and 136x60s moving actively at 11½ to 11¾ cents, and 40-inch, 9 yard, 76x72 combed lawns being taken at 7¼ cents, and 88x80s bringing 8¼ cents. Combed piques were said to be in some demand. Further inquiry for combed poplins was reported, with sales made at 15½ cents and further offerings quoted at 16 cents.

The strength of the primary market was reflected in various price advances in secondary finished goods lines, in spite of the price weakness which appeared in cotton futures markets. Advances of 25 cents a dozen were announced on various brands of low-count sheets, while cotton and wool blankets also were boosted slightly, and candlewicks went up 2½ to 5 cents on some lines and up to 10 cents on certain others. Outing flannels were advanced slightly, and in some quarters increases of 25 cents a dozen pairs were announced on overalls.

National Banks Are Ruled Exempt From Social Security Tax

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Internal Revenue Bureau has ruled that national banks are exempt from the social security law tax for unemployment insurance.

For months the banks have besieged the Treasury for a definition of their status under the act, which imposes a tax of 1 per cent of pay rolls, this year, for the establishment of an insurance fund.

In response to request, J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency, wrote to Guy T. Helvering, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, asking for a decision. Helvering replied that the banks were not subject to the act.

Helvering's interpretation was reported authoritatively to have been based upon a section of the law exempting the Federal Government and its "instrumentalities" from the tax, with the national banks assumed to fall in the latter category.

Food Costs Rise 0.5 P. C. in 2 Weeks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—For the two weeks ended June 30 consumer food costs rose 0.5 per cent, according to the United States Department of Labor.

This increase, says the report, is due in large part to continued advances in the prices of butter and of eggs. Higher prices were reported for 43 of the 84 foods included in the index. Thirty-one foods showed declincs and for 10 there was no change.

The food cost index for June 30 was 84.3 per cent of the 1923-25 average. The composite index is 3.4 per cent higher than for the corresponding period in 1935. This rise over the year period is primarily the result of increases in the cost of dairy products and fresh fruits and vegetables. All other groups show lower averages than 12 months ago.

Food costs are now 29.8 per cent higher than for June 15, 1933, when the index was 64.9. They are 18.8 per cent lower than for June 15, 1929, when the index was 103.7, and the prices of all but two foods then included in the index (cabbage and potatoes) were higher than at present.

Six-Year Federal Deficit Put at $19,441,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The National Economy League declares a gross deficit of $19,441,000,000 had been accumulated during the past six fiscal years by the Federal Government.

John C. Gebhart, director of the league, stated that on June 30 the national debt had reached an all-time high total of $33,778,543,493.73,

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

HEATED APARTMENT — Six large, sunny rooms, sun porch; near transportation; ready for occupancy Sept. 1; garage if desired; can be seen any evening. Cen. 0851 (Newton, Mass.).

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 15 W. 95th St.—1 and 3-room apts. all improvements; suitable practitioner; near church, subway. RIverside 9-3851.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSALETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E 53rd St. New York City Plaza 3-3218

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 West 67th St., N. Y. C.—Improve your dancing for vacation: adults and children; correct posture.

DOGS FOR SALE

OF MANET COCKER SPANIELS
Black and white parti-color puppies. Prices in keeping with their good breeding. Mrs. Fred L. Blackmer, 39 Virginia Rd., Quincy, Mass. Tel. Granite 2534-M.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2234.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Drive (115th), nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, home assistants. N. Y. C. Un. 4-5242.

EXTERMINATING SERVICE

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO. (8 suburban branches) offers Exterminating, Fumigating, Mothproofing, Termiteproofing Service. 500 Fifth Ave., New York City. LO. 5-6600.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, Remodeling, Ready-
COLD STORAGE made garments at low summer rates.
345 7th Ave., N. Y. C. (41st Floor). PE. 6-2279

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CLERK for work on security records. Accuracy and good penmanship essential. Must also be good typist. No stenography required. Apply in own handwriting, Christian Scientist preferred. Box D-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.—Maid for couple with one child. Desirable home and suitable salary for neat efficient worker. Plain cooking. Telephone Havemeyer 4-6432 or Write Box W-23, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

MIDDLE-AGED woman wanted for housework, stay nights, two adults in family, good plain cooking, neat and clean. References. East Boston 1634 (Mass.).

WANTED—Young lady for position as switchboard operator and receptionist. The position requires a young lady with personality, appearance, intelligence and charm. Please communicate with Box P-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT—Modern House: 4 bedrooms, bath, sleeping porch, garage, large screened porch. Near water, school and station. $60.00. F. P. Jones, Greenlawn, L. I., N. Y. Phone: Northport 415-M

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON. 333 Washington St., Boston

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

WHY not bring in those Old Rings, Bracelets and Watches—Cash in return. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

LET US help you solve your problems in painting, paperhanging and decorating. PAUL PHILIPOFF, Laf. 4308. 103 Charles St., Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN, BANTAM LAKE
A delightful place to spend your vacation in a picturesque section of Connecticut where the land slopes down to a large protected lake. It has the conveniences of the city and the charm of the country; offers recreation or relaxation and is graced by old-time hospitality. Rates are $21-$35.
MR. AND MRS. ENGLE, P. O., Lakeside, Conn.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Guest House, under new management; excellent meals, garage; tourists accommodated. Miss C. S. Kane, 41 Park St., Long. 9504.

SHAWMONT 17 Ocean Ave.
Ocean Grove, N. J.
Modern—Clean—Cool. Directly on Beach. Superior Accommodations at Modest Rates. Inspection and Inquiry Invited. I. A. SHAW

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Unusual value. On Orrs Island in Casco Bay, 14 miles from Brunswick, Route 24 (bridge to mainland). Attractive fieldstone house, seven rooms, 2 fireplaces, beautiful view overlooking Harpswell Sound. About 14 acres mostly spruce, 500 feet ocean frontage. Ideal for discriminating purchaser. Communicate Raymond N. Varney, Ogunquit, Maine.

FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE—Suburban homes and estates, North and South Shore properties, Cape Cod, New England farms, river, lake, mountains and shore, state road places, rest homes, etc. CHAMBERLAIN & BURNHAM, 294 Washington St., Boston.

RHODE ISLAND—WICKFORD—POST ROAD
Attractive colonial estate; 65 acres; 9-room house, 2 baths, fireplaces, oil heat; $15,000. Fox 301.

ROOMS AND BOARD

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—Pleasant rooms for quiet people; good food; large porch, KOESTLE, 156 Rich Ave. Oakwood 3359.

WEST MEDFORD, Mass. — One or two unusual rooms, private family, best location, home cooked food, garage, porch, lawn, garden, 12 minutes to North Station. Arl. 2289-W.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON — Pleasant, sunny rooms, transients or permanents, prices very reasonable. 85 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON Com 8569

BOSTON—The Ilkley, 180 Huntington Ave. Cool, spacious rooms, nearly opposite The Mother Church, nearby garage. S. J. S., Com. 9162.

BOSTON, 84 Gainsboro St.—Comfortable rooms, visiting or permanent guests; near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL. Circle 7703.

N. Y. C. 145 West 84th St. (5-E)—Exceptionally desirable front, suitable two, others $3.00 up—seen appreciated. Rice.

N. Y. C. (70th) 1025 Broadway (Apt. 4-B)—Attractive, kitchenette, running water, redecorated, elevator; transients; singles, doubles, $5-$7. (Endicott 2-3718.)

N. Y. C., 135 W. 58th Street, THOMAS RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN Delightful modern studio rooms, kitchen privileges, maids, showers. Columbus 5-8759.

N. Y. C., 48 West 73rd—Large corner room near bath, smaller rooms $3.50 to $8.00 Endicott 2-5544. WALKER.

N. Y. C. 431 Riverside Dr. (115th)—Columbia University Section — Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient. $5-$10 I. M. NELSON.

ROOMS WANTED

TWO furnished rooms, kitchenette, bath, desired. Private house. West 50th to 58th Street; reasonable terms. Miss David, 11th Floor, R. K. O. Building, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CHILD'S NURSE or nursery governess. Visiting or live in; good care given. University 4-1281, New York City.

UNIVERSITY graduate desires position; accountant-bookkeeper, 14 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports. Box A-14, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

YOUNG WOMAN—Copy writer; newspaper, department store experience; prefers Boston, Philadelphia, N. Y. C. vicinity; references. Write Box S-40, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

STAMPS WANTED

WANTED—Stamp collections—stamps, unused, used, U. S. and foreign. COLLECTORS', 166 High St., Reading, Mass.

SUMMER BOARD

POINT BREEZE on Lake Wentworth, Wolfeboro N. H.—Home cooking, fresh vegetables; sports, modern sanitation, running water in rooms; $16 to $18; booklet. C. E. STEVENS.

SHADYKNOLL—Country estate near Shrewsbury River and ocean; bathing, fishing tennis, golf; $20-$23; booklet. Vanhorn, Fairhaven, N. J.

THE GREEN DOOR INN, Haverhill, N. H.—Situated in center of scenic portion of N. H. and Vt. Lovely view of Connecticut Valley and mountains. Accommodations for overnight or by week. Moderate prices. J. ANNA HILLIARD.

WELLS, N. Y., Whitehouse Lodge—Transient and permanent guests; excellent meals and peaceful surroundings at a forest farm home in the Adirondack Mountains. Mr. L. Fountain.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

EXTRA CASH selling 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment, 100% profit. Bonus, 10 other boxes. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. SCHWER, Dept. 287, Westfield, Mass.

BIG COMMISSIONS selling personal Christmas cards and stationery. Special low priced line personal humorous cards. New 21 folder $1 assortment. 100% profit. Bonuses. Gift Wrapping, Humorous, Etching, DeLuxe, Everyday boxes. Free samples. Wallace Brown, Inc., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 113, New York.

BIG PROFITS—Sell finest 21-folder $1 also Christmas assortment; Gift Wrapping, Everyday, Religious Boxes; extra bonus; experience unnecessary; request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg S-15, Mass.

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

PARTICULARLY Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, to market epoch making, non-competitive Frostoff Automatic Defrosting-Humidifying System for electric refrigerators. Prospects everywhere; high class, profitable business; exclusive franchise.
FROSTOFF SALES CORPORATION
Canadian-Pacific Bldg. New York City.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

IF you agree to show them to friends, I will send you absolutely free two actual samples amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery, and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commissions; state size. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. D-13, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box ... BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments; board residence, near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate. Webster & Davies. "Norlands." 23 Saunders St.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

SUSSEX—Happy home life for children requiring special care and individual teaching. MISS BARNES, The Red House, Ashacre Lane, Worthing. Phone Swandean 461.

CORSETIERES

SPENCER CORSETS—Individually designed. A Spencer garment provides a fashionable outline without discomfort. Clara El-ena Mitchell (diploma), Newlands House, Warley, Halifax. Tel. 61310.

FLATS TO LET

WALLASEY, 24 Sandringham Drive. Unfurnished, newly decorated, self-contained 1st floor, £45 p. a. and rates. Pain & Charles Blease, Chartered Surveyors, 51, Nth John St., Liverpool.

HOUSES TO LET

RUNCORN, York St.—New well-built, semi-detached, Living room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, etc. 18/6 weekly inclusive. Pain & Charles Blease, 51 Nth John St., Liverp

Local Classified Advertising

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND
(Continued)

LONDON
AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2
Quite near Christian Science church. En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr. 8/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating. Garage, Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616. Tariff from Resident Proprietor Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London."
Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Quiet assured Day and Night.

LONDON. EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31-32 Courtfield Gardens, S W 5. FRO 3357—Facing gardens, hot and cold water bedrooms; excellent cuisine; from 2½ gns

London
WHITE HOUSE HOTEL
Lark Court Square, S W. 5 FLA. 8411
Facing South in quiet square 10 minutes from Piccadilly.
Convenient for Christian Science churches. Really good cuisine and service. All bedrooms overlook gardens and have modern fittings and comfortable beds. Central heating, night porter, lift to all floors. Terms from 2½ gns. Resident proprietress.

LONDON—ARDEN HOUSE
60-61, PRINCES SQUARE, W. 2.
Spotless cleanliness excellent food, running water in all rooms and a hundred and one other personal comforts. Full Board 45/- to 63/-; partial from 40/-; bed.breakfast-bath from 30/- Reduction for doubles

London. QUEENS GATE HOUSE
127-128 Queens Gate, S. W. 7. Ken.: 7226
Two minutes S. Kensington Station
Hot and cold water, gas fires, telephones, central heating in every bedroom. From £4.4s. single; £7.7s. double; 9/6 bed, breakfast.

LEXHAM GARDENS HOTEL
112-116, Lexham Gardens, Kensington, W. 8 Wes.: 5028. Hot and cold water, gas fires, 'phones. Central heating. Garden. PERFECT QUIET. From £3.3s. single. £5.5s. double. Bed, breakfast 7/6.
Special terms lengthy stay.

LONDON. PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W 2 (close to Christian Science church)—Passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining; one of the best of its kind in London, inclusive terms from 3½ gns. per week

LONDON. Fleming's Hotel, 10 Kensington Gardens Square, W. 2—Quiet; gas fires; constant hot water; from 2½ gns.; bed and breakfast 6/6; Scottish proprietress, Bayswater 1751.

Tel. Liv 3262 London Nr. Crystal Palace
BEAULIEU HOTEL
264 South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
15 acres beautiful grounds 400 feet above sea level. IDEAL IN SUMMER.
Moderate Terms Brochure on Request

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE — Regent Private Hotel; superior board residence; electric light, central heating, garden, garage. 55-59 Osborne Road. Tel. 906 Jesmond.

SCARBOROUGH—ST. NICHOLAS CLIFF
RIVIERA HOTEL. Modern. Overlooking South Bay. Moderate terms. Tariff MRS. R. H. LUND

SHAKESPEARE'S Country, near Stratford-on-Avon—Mr. and Mrs. Graves will welcome you to their beautiful English home, offering rest, comfort and peace; 30 bedrooms, 48 acres; riding, tennis, swimming; from 3½ gns. EDSTONE HALL, Wootton Wawen, Warwickshire.

SOUTHSEA, Sandringham Hotel—Ideal position facing sea; sunny balcony; good catering; lift; night porter. Phone Portsmouth 73863.

SOUTHPORT, CLIFTON HOTEL, Promenade. R. A. C., A. A. Fully Equipped. Lift. Orchestra. Dancing. Tennis. Golf. Bathing. Garage. Telephone 4141. Telegrams, Marine.

SOUTHPORT—Dunvowan Private Hotel, 47 Promenade. Central—Hot and cold all bedrooms; electric fires; from 3 gns. Tel. 2737.

SOUTHPORT—Talbot Private Hotel, Central Heating, Gas Fires, Hot and Cold Water in Bedrooms. Very Central and Close to Christian Science church. Terms From 9/- Per Day. Garage Near Phone 300011

STRATFORD-ON-AVON — Eastwell Private Hotel, Shipston Road. Ideal for visitors to Shakespeare Festival, near theater, personal attendance, terms moderate. Mrs. Jeffries.

SURREY HILLS
Visitors to beautiful Surrey England, will find
THE COTMANDENE PRIVATE HOTEL, DORKING
a most comfortable and happy place to stay for a long or short visit. Delightful gardens, every comfort and consideration. Near London; train or coach Moderate terms Proprietors: Mr and Mrs A H Pertwee.

TORQUAY
Crofton House Hotel
Quiet Situation. Four Minutes to Sea. Comfortable Beds. Excellent Cooking. From 3½ gns.

TORQUAY BABBACOMBE
ROSE GRANGE
Faultless cuisine and service. Central heating, hot and cold all bedrooms. Luxurious restful beds. Ballroom. Billiards. Garage 18 cars. 150 yards famous Downs and Beaches. Golf and tennis near. Personal Supervision. Terms from 3½ gns.

TORQUAY. MARLBOROUGH PRIVATE HOTEL—Sunny position, 3 minutes sea and shops, hot and cold water perfect cooking individual attention inclusive terms. From 3 gns.

TORQUAY—ROBIN HILL HOTEL
Ideal situation 5 minutes sea front, and shops central heating throughout, hot and cold water in all bedrooms, from 3 gns. no extras Proprietors MR AND MRS S. HALE.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS — St Ermin's Hotel, elevated southern position; gas fires in bedrooms; centrally heated; terms moderate; tariff from Proprietors, MR. and MRS ASHFORD KING. Phone 1123

WESTON-SUPER-MARE. Ashbrooke Private Hotel—Home comforts combined with hotel efficiency; near sea, golf, park. MRS. GROOME, Ellenboro Park. Phone 450.

Weston-Super-Mare, Somerset
Welbeck Private Hotel
Midway between Madeira Cove and Winter Gardens.
Central Heating. Hot and Cold Water in All Rooms.
E. STRAY, *Proprietress* Phone 958

WORTHING—Clear View Private Hotel, facing sea, passenger lift; hot and cold water and gas or electric fires in bedrooms; excellent food, guests' requirements studied; 1 minute's walk to bus for church; terms 3 to 5 gns Phone 326

WORTHING, HIGHLANDS PRIVATE HOTEL, Selden Road—Delightfully situated; 2 minutes sea, bathing from house; excellent cuisine; highly recommended. Phone 1062.

ISLE OF MAN

DOUGLAS — Corrin's "Cliffside" Boarding Establishment. Our aim: to combine comfort, cleanliness and excellent catering with good service and every satisfaction; minute sea. 41, Castlemona Avenue.

SCOTLAND

ABERDEEN. Mrs Abel Smith, 75 Westburn Drive—Comfortable board residence; moderate terms, every attention

DUNOON. Douglas Hotel (Temp)—2nd and 3rd floors; small hotel, comfortable, convenient, attentive service; fine center Clyde Sailings.

EDINBURGH—MARWICK HOTEL, Inverleith Terrace; min. church and cars; hot and cold water, central heat, quiet, moderate Tel. 248411

GLASGOW Fitzroy Hotel 1 Fitzroy Place, Sauchiehall St.—1 minute Christian Science church; hot water and electric fires in all bedrooms; every comfort; moderate; garage adjacent. Tel. Douglas 332 Telegrams, Fitzotel.

GLASGOW, Grosvenor Private Hotel, Botanic Gardens—Hot and cold water in all bedrooms; electric lift. Tel. Western 2796 (A. A.)

NORTH BERWICK. Bon Accord Hotel, Marmion Road—Convenient station, golf and tennis; open March to October. MISSES TURNBULL and FINLAY. Phone 77

FRANCE—Paris

Paris, France
HOTEL DES EMPEREURS
20 RUE JEAN-JACQUES ROUSSEAU
Central, Quiet and Comfortable. Homelike atmosphere.
Rooms single and double from Frs. 15.–
Breakfast Frs. 5.–
Dinner Frs. 10.– and Frs. 15.–

Paris, France
HOTEL DUMINY
3 rue du Mont Thabor
Family hotel. Central. (near Tuileries Gardens)
Single rooms from Frs. 18.–
Moderate terms with or without pension.

PARIS
HOTEL METROPOLITAN
8, Rue Cambon (near Place Vendôme)
A comfortable family home; rooms from Frs. 20.–. Inclusive charges from Frs. 50.–.

PARIS—FAMILY HOME. 5 rue Pegay 69 Al. comforts—good cuisine—French conversation—from Frs 30.– per day Chaperon

FRANCE—Paris vicinity; excellent accommodation found in well-appointed house edge of St. Cloud Park; paying guests taken and separate part of house available for family desiring to remain long period; terms from Frs. 40.–. MME. ANTOINE, 10 rue des Dames-Marie, Sèvres Ville d'Avray (S & O).

ITALY

FLORENCE, Pension Adria, 5 Piazza Frescobaldi—Central situation overlooking river Arno; every modern comfort, running water all rooms; excellent cuisine; from 20 lire.

SWITZERLAND

GERSAU HOTEL SEEHOF
Highly Recommended Family Hotel.
Lake of Lucerne Incl. Rates from Fr. 7.50

HOHFLUH — HOTEL SCHWEIZERHOF
BERNER OBERLAND
The fine holiday resort in the high mountains. Moderate terms. K. Gysler.

KIENTAL. Hotel Kientalerhof—Bernese Oberland; Lötschberg line; easy connections; family hotel; pension from Fr. 6.50. H. THOENEN.

OBERHOFEN Lake Thun. Hotel Kreuz, Renowned, homelike Family Hotel. inclusive terms from frs. 7.- to 8.-

THUN
HOTEL FALKEN

WEGGIS Lake of Lucerne
Hotel-Pension FROHBURG
Best Situation — Swimming.
Terms: Fr. 7.50 to 9.-

WENGEN, Bernese Oberland—Splendide Hotel Waldegg. Comfortable family hotel in ideal, sunny situation. All rooms with balconies; running water; excellent cooking, special terms for long stay.

England

CHESHIRE

BIRKENHEAD

E. PECKHAM
High Class Butcher
Canterbury Lamb a Speciality
40 OXTON ROAD, BIRKENHEAD
Tel. 892
Personal Supervision

CHESTER

J. Collinson & Co.
6 Eastgate Row, Chester Tel. 603
For Ladies' and Gentlemen's Exclusive Footwear
Agents for CANTILEVER SHOES

WALLASEY

S. PANTER BRICK
Liscard Road, Wallasey
MASCOT FOOTWEAR
"K" Shoe Agency
Shoe Repairs Telephone 4250

HYNES' STORES
245 Rake Lane
Tel. 3792

We stock many Monitor advertised items, including
Creamola Food Products

DERBYSHIRE

DERBY

High Class Groceries and Provisions can be obtained from
G. AUSTIN & CO.
4, 5 and 6 Market Place, Derby
Established 1796

DURHAM

LOW FELL

ZILLAH TAIT
LADIES' OUTFITTER
GOWNS *a Speciality*
7, Durham Road, Low Fell Tel. 76993

LAKE DISTRICT

AMBLESIDE

ALEC GIBSON
Phone 164 Service to Outlying Districts
Church Street
RADIO GRAMOPHONES CYCLES
Short Wave Receivers for Mains or Batteries
SALES HIRE SERVICE

KENDAL

E. H. BOOTH & CO. LTD.
Italian Warehousemen
45 HIGHGATE, KENDAL
Try our own make Strawberry Jam

LANCASHIRE

ACCRINGTON

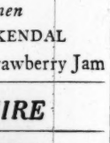
R. McKNO
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
92 Blackburn Road (Gentlemen)
3 Station Road (Ladies)

Bailey's
DRAPERS LTD
For STYLE, VALUE and SERVICE in
LADIES' FASHIONS
Church St. and Holme St., Accrington

TREVELYAN H. YOUNG
Scientific Foot and Shoe Fitting Specialist
Arcade Corner, Church St. Tel. 3054

SMITH
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitter
CORSET SPECIALIST
Enfield Post Office, Clayton-le-Moors.

BLACKPOOL

LAVINIA'S HAIRDRESSING
Ladies' and Children's
Superna Wireless, Machineless
PERMANENT WAVING
Tinting, Setting, Trimming, etc.
Terms Moderate.
Daisy Bank, 57 Wyre Grove
Grasmere Road, Blackpool
Service with Satisfaction.
PHONE 421


Miss F. L. Spring
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET
BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

BLACKPOOL
(Continued)

The Queen Shoe
ROYAL QUALITY
Stylish Model in Black and Brown Glace, Wide Fitting, Ideal for Spring Wear.
MURGATROYD'S
Red Bank Road
Bispham
Blackpool

Tel. 51382

BOLTON

WHITEHEADS FURS
Foremost in Fashion & Fully Guaranteed
THE FUR STORE DEANSGATE, BOLTON

HOSE
WILFRED JOHNSON
Oxford St & Market St
FOR YOUR TABLE or TENNIS CLUB
Young's Confectionery
134 Belmont Road
478 Blackburn Road Tele. Eagley 54
19 Newport Street Tele. Bolton 3157
17a Oxford Street

LIVERPOOL

T. & S. BACON LTD
ESTABLISHED 1825
VAN RAALTE
Style Hosiery, Underthings, Gloves
BOLD ST., LIVERPOOL

Clay & Abraham, Ltd.
87 Bold Street 18 Lord Street
23 Tithebarn Street
Toilet Accessories—Photographic
ROGER & GALLET *Toilet Soap and "the powder that clings"*

Aimstrongs
HATS OF DISTINCTION
Day and Evening Gowns, Coats, Sports Wear
12 Allerton Road, Liverpool
Phone Wavertree 139

You Can Get All Nationally Advertised Foods at
COOPERS
CHURCH STREET, LIVERPOOL

MILLINERY GOWNS
EDITH HIBBARD
25 BASNETT STREET Royal 2134
LIVERPOOL
HOSIERY KNITWEAR

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1931
34-36 BOLD STREET Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for CANTILEVER SHOES

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

Tel. St. Annes 303
Marion Johns
Ladies' and Children's Hairdresser

Williams, Deacon's Bank Chambers, 1, Orchard Road, St. Annes-on-the-Sea

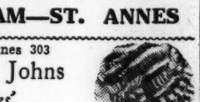
W. H. BOWKER & SON
Butchers
24, WOOD ST., ST. ANNES-ON-THE-SEA
Highest Quality Beef, Lamb, Pork and Veal
The Best Meating Place for All.
Tel. St. Annes 381

Thistlethwaite & Edgar
Electrical Engineers and Contractors
Back St. Annes Road West
St. Annes-on-the-Sea Telephone 47

MILLINERY
CHAS. HORNE
Orchard Road
St. Annes-on-the-Sea
KNITWEAR, GLOVES, HOSIERY

MANCHESTER

W. ROBSON, M. P. S.
holds a complete stock of photographic materials. Toilet and holiday requisites.
Films Developed and Printed
Eight-Hour Service
141 Stockport Road Levenshulme

Motor Cars and Accessories

Every make of car supplied Repairs a speciality
FRANK LEWIS
MARKET STREET GARAGE, STRETFORD
Phone Longford 2090

"Grenfell" Raincoats stocked, all sizes
Rickards
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
20 OLD MILLGATE, Corner of Cannon Street

CHARLES COOK
Tailor
8, Moult Street
Opp. Royal Exchange
During July 20 per cent discount for cash. A large stock of Wedding Outfits for Hiring.

LANCASHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

Dickson & Robinson
Limited
SEEDSMEN TO H. M. THE KING
Garden and Farm Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Roses, etc.
Catalogue Free. Please Ask for it.
CATHEDRAL STREET MANCHESTER

EVERSOFT UPHOLSTERY
Pure Materials. Made entirely by us in our new Workshops.
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double Sprung. All Double Hair Stuffing.
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6.
Settees from £8.19.6.
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0. 80 Model Rooms. Two acres Showrooms.
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 Oxford Street, Manchester

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

SMITH'S Ltd.
Millinery, Gown and Knitwear Specialists
POPULAR PRICES
33 OLDHAM STREET MANCHESTER
(and at Bolton and Chorlton)

OLDHAM

Leeca
LECTURE POSTERS CARDS, etc.
Specialities—GENERAL PRINTING *of All Kinds*
Private and Commercial Stationers
LEE, WHITEHEAD LTD.
KING STREET, OLDHAM

ROCHDALE

For Good Quality Tailoring
Ladies' and Gentlemen's at reasonable prices
TEL. 3931
S & S SENIOR
28 YORKSHIRE STREET

SOUTHPORT

THE HOUSE FOR GIFTS
BROADBENTS LTD.
Extend a very cordial invitation to Visitors to
"WALK THRO"
Their Store at convenience
Cafe ● Reading Room ● Post Office

Correct Your Figure Faults
A Spencer foundation garment designed especially for you will give you the lovely lines that Fashion demands. For advice consult
MRS. ETHEL JONES *(Diploma)*
42 Vaughan Rd., Birkdale, Southport
A Southport Feature

MATTI & TISSOT'S
Fine Cafe
335 Lord Street
Confectionery, Chocolates; Home Made Sweets
Chocolaterie also at 165 Lord Street

WOODHEAD'S CAFES
LORD STREET AND CHAPEL STREET
Light Luncheons
High Teas — Suppers
Orchestral Music Daily

Marshall & Snelgrove
Summer Sale
NOW PROCEEDING
Drastic Reductions in All Departments
Lord Street, Southport

Everything for the Holidays
at
BOOTHROYDS Ltd.

NORTHUMBERLAND

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

"Just What You're Wanting" for the Holidays!
Simple Clothes—Smart Clothes—Chic Clothes! Lovely Fashions
that will make every moment of your holiday doubly enjoyable.
See All the Inexpensive Summery Suggestions at
JOHN MOSES
of GRAINGER STREET, NEWCASTLE

Exclusive Gowns Coats
Cardigan Suits and Hats
Moderately priced. Obtainable at
Mesdames Perry & Welbourn
151 and 153 Northumberland Street
Tel. 26716 Newcastle-on-Tyne

Two Ball Lonnen Garage
West Road (Top of Denton Bank)
Newcastle-on-Tyne
Everything for the Motorist
Castrol Lubrequipment
CALL HERE FOR PETROL, OIL, Etc.
Tel. 33262

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

WHITLEY BAY

E. H. ASKEW
High Class Family Grocer
Provision Merchant and Italian Warehouseman
Only the Highest Class of Goods Stocked
Regent Stores, Whitley Bay Tel. 66

W. PEARSON
Window Cleaner
Paint Washing, Spout Cleaning and Carpet Beating
13 Alnwick Avenue Telephone 1049

G. HARMAN
Foot Fitter of Quality Shoes
ST. PAUL'S BUILDINGS
Whitley Road, Whitley Bay
Agency for Mascot, Norvic, Kiltie and Portland Shoes
PHONE 1227

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

MANSFIELD

LONGFORD DAIRY
Town Hall Buildings
JACOB'S WATER BISCUITS
High-Class Dairy Produce
Jacob's Table Water Biscuits
Tele. 425

NOTTINGHAM

MOTOR SERVICE CO.
(Nottingham) Ltd.
Broxtowe Street Sherwood
NOTTINGHAM
Telephone No. 65287

SALES and SERVICE
Agents for Wolseley Cars

W. E. HORNSEY
Printing a Speciality
Account Books
Table Stationery, etc., etc.
18 GOLDSMITH STREET Phone 3035

Whetton's Ltd.
SHOES
Foot Comfort and Fashion Fitted by Experts
15, MARKET STREET PHONE 45450

YORKSHIRE

BRADFORD

The "Quality" Store for 30 Miles Around
Tel. 2890 (8 lines)
BROWN, MUFFS
of BRADFORD
Complete Outfitting for Men, Women and Children
Drapers—Furriers—Furnishers

Isabella
PHONE 6689
ROYAL CHAMBERS
UPPER PICCADILLY
Large variety of Day, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, Coats, Tailored Costumes, Millinery and Sportswear
Beautiful Fur Coats and Furs

QUALITY FRESHNESS PURITY
Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES
LTD.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 8750-1
Also at ILKLEY and MORECAMBE
Deliveries throughout the West Riding

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in MEN'S WEAR *of* QUALITY

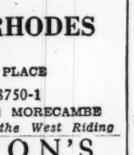
Gloves, Hosiery, Neckwear, Shirts, Pyjamas, etc., etc.
64 MARKET STREET
(Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(2 Doors from Regent Cinema) Tel. 7239

"The RALEIGH CAFE"
Offers every comfort with quiet rest and personal attention to all customers.
● MORNING REFRESHMENT
● LIGHT LUNCHEONS
● AFTERNOON TEAS
All Daintily Served
3 NEW IVEGATE (opposite Brown, Muffs')

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
COAL MERCHANTS
CLAREMONT BRADFORD
TELEPHONE 8274
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

HALIFAX

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!
Good selection of new summer shirtings in stock, including Luvicca, Poplin, etc., etc. Also a great variety of tunic and sports shirts. Shirts made on the premises to your own measurements and materials. Blue Jackets, Overalls, etc., etc.
The Northgate Home-Made Shirt Shop
W. D. THWAITE HX. Tel. 4892
40 Northgate
Opposite Bottom of Broad Street

Specialist in
Eugène and Kerka Permanent Waving
ANNE HORNER
Ladies' Hairdresser
5 NORTHGATE
Over Smith's Dry Cleaners
Tel. 2522


MISS H. COCKROFT
Millinery, Gowns, Lingerie, and Hosiery
VICTORIA HALL, HALIFAX

You Must Have Good Meat
To Obtain This Call at
E. SYKES 4 Town Hall Street Sowerby Bridge
BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB, VEAL and PORK IN SEASON.
Deliveries to All Parts.
TEL. 31448

YORKSHIRE

HALIFAX
(Continued)

Ladies' Exclusive Shoes
J. Collinson & Co., Ltd.
6a Silver Street, Halifax
Phone 4447

HARROGATE

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT CAFE
Branch Stores 20, West Park. Tel. 4390
STATION SQUARE
Tel. Harrogate 3151

Henry Sergeant
GOWNS, COSTUMES, HATS, JUMPERS, CARDIGANS, LINGERIE, HOSIERY, GLOVES
Producer of the "SERBURY" Coat

HARRY ADDISON
44, PARLIAMENT STREET
MEN'S WEAR ONLY
You can safely bring your wife

The Little Shop With the Big Reputation for FRESH FISH
SWABY & HUNTER
17, Market Hall Tel. 5026

Choice Fruit
Fresh Local Vegetables
Daily
T. & M. HUNTER
17, Market Hall Tel. 4708
Orders delivered any part.

ESTABLISHED 1883
WALKERS
FOR FINE FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS
32 PARLIAMENT STREET
TELEPHONE 4229 HARROGATE

HUDDERSFIELD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
WOODSIDE, NEAR HUDDERSFIELD
HUDDERSFIELD 671
Look for the England display advertising in the news section.

OLDFIELD & STUDDARD
Furnishing Experts
also Specialists in Loose Covers
CARPETS—CURTAINS
ESTAB. 1852 TEL. 704
18 KIRKGATE

LEEDS

Misses Walker
Hairdressing and Beauty Culture
(25 years' experience)
Perfection in Permanent Waves
1 LANDS LANE, LEEDS
Tel. 29084—2 Lines
Also at WOOD STREET, WAKEFIELD
Diplomas and Prize Winners
Eugene System Permanent Waving

Arthur Britton & Son
22 Burley Road, Leeds, Tel. 23862
and 6 Coronation Street, Albion St., Leeds
*Plumbers, Electricians and Contractors
Modern—Scientific Consulting and Practical
Est. 50 Years Distance no object

For Cakes, Pastries, Bread Sweets
—TRY
'The Home Made Cake Shop'
ALICE APPLEYARD
14 HAREHILLS ROAD

EDGAR FROST
Monumental Sculptor
Designs in Granite, Marble and Stone. All types of lettering neatly executed.
Vases and Garden Ornaments
Works and Residence
"Clearway," Cross Gates Road, Cross Gates

Tel. 23741
36 and 38
New Briggate
Leeds
Leslie Ltd
Smart Clothes
GOWNS, MILLINERY COSTUMES
3 doors below Grand Theatre

DRESSMAKERS and LADIES' TAILORS
— Quality and Service —
Goldsworthy & Sweeting
112 Woodsley Road, off Belle Vue Road
Wide Range of Materials Made Up at Moderate Charges

C. H. & F. LAX
BUILDERS
Dwelling Houses Clock Buildings Business Premises
HAREHILLS, LEEDS
ESTATE DEVELOPMENT
TEL.: CHAPELTOWN 42154

Let Flowers Be Your Greetings
Get them from
D. SUMMERS
Sole Proprietor: E. J. Groh, British (Formerly Belgian)
Florist and Fruiterer
24 LANDS LANE LEEDS 7
TELEPHONE 27000

SHEFFIELD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Sharrow 51682, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
82 MONTGOMERY ROAD, NETHER EDGE
Look for the England display advertising in the news section.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised

YORKSHIRE

SHEFFIELD
(Continued)

THE FASHION STORE
COLES
of Sheffield
Church St. and Fargate
Phone 21071 . . . 6 lines

All Modern Electrical Appliances
for your Home supplied by
HAROLD HOULT
Water Heating Refrigerators
Fires Cleaners, Irons
217 Oakbrook Road

PRICE & CO.
BROOMHILL
For High Class
Ladies' Merchandise
Moderately Priced

OXCROFT
Britain's Best
HOUSE COAL
E. A. STEVENSON
141 NORFOLK ST SHEFFIELD 1 Phone 23184 23185 c 23125

Stewart & Stewart
(SHEFFIELD) Ltd.
LADIES' ATTRACTIVE READY-TO-WEAR COATS, COSTUMES, SPORTSWEAR GOWNS AND MILLINERY
48-62 Pinstone Street Telephone 21537

99-101-103-5-7
SHEFFIELD 1.
CENTRAL MOTORS
(Sheffield) LTD. PHONE 22898
FOR AUSTIN STANDARD & LANCHESTER AND TYRES OILS & ACCESSORIES

We sell CAMPBELL'S SOUPS
T. J. C. COE
SILVER HILL STORES, ECCLESALL
Once a Housewife has discovered the Quality of our goods, and the service we render, she seldom seeks further for a good GROCER and CONFECTIONER.
TEL. 70874

Walshs
for Quality
JOHN WALSH Ltd.
HIGH ST., SHEFFIELD, 1.

WAKEFIELD

TRY
L. TWIGGE & SONS
WOOD STREET
FOR
Fresh Flowers, Choice Fruits
Reliable Seeds or
Phone 2132 Floral Decorations
Prices Right—Quality the Best

JAMES H. AYERS LTD.
"The New Wallpaper Stores"
37, WESTGATE END, WAKEFIELD
Painters and Decorators
Estimates Free
Phone 3124

C. A. BROTHERTON
Specialist in Millinery
Gloves, Blouses, Underwear
Hosiery and Neckwear
11, BULL RING, WAKEFIELD

The Eavestaff MINIPIANO
The Ideal Piano for the Modern Home
—Send for Complete *Free Illustration*
From Chas. R. Coe *(The Pianoforte Expert)*
14 CROSS SQ., WAKEFIELD Tel. 2982

Scotland

EDINBURGH

CLEGHORN
Still Further Progress!
New and Larger Premises at
129 Princes Street
EDINBURGH
New Departments
Knitwear and Sports Goods
You Are Cordially Invited to Pay Us a Visit

Shop at COOPER'S
Pure Food Specialists
40a QUEENSFERRY ST., EDINBURGH
Groceries and Provisions of highest quality and value
also at
47 Morningside Road, 52 Home Street
140 Nicolson Street, 337 Leith Walk
25 Raeburn Place, 21 Newington Road
6 East Trinity Road

Daily Arrivals of
Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries
Cherries and Greengages
Lanark Tomatoes from
WM. BROWN & CO.
Fruiterers and Greengrocers
Fresh Cut Flowers
41 QUEENSFERRY STREET TEL. 22534
We Specialize in American, Continental and Empire FANCY GROCERIES. Tell us your wants and we procure them. Personal supervision by Managing Director.

Drysdale Brothers Ltd.
113-115 Newington Road
Tel. 42469
and 340 Morningside Road Tel. 52207

GLASGOW

Miss Ford
helena rubenstein's Personal Representative
is in attendance to give advice on the care of your complexion at
Léon
89 ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW, C. 2
Telephone: Central 8421
Consultation and Advice Free

HOLIDAY WEAR
for
CRUISING, SWIMMING SPORT
All women must have the correct wear for the correct occasion. Tailored Sportswear for Women at
LUMLEY'S
80-82 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C. 2

AND OF COURSE SPORTS GOODS FOR ALL SPORTS

COUPAR'S FURS
..Remodelling..
Advance models in all furs now in stock. Customers who wish their furs overhauled and brought up-to-date should send them in now.
All estimates are given free of charge and obligation.
COUPAR LTD.
241 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow
TEL. DOUGLAS 2389

FURNITURE
OUR NEW SEASON'S MODELS OF DINING-ROOM, BEDROOM, DRAWING-ROOM and LOUNGE FURNITURE NOW ON VIEW AT INCOMPARABLE PRICES.
Example:—
4-ft. figured Mahogany Bedroom Suite, consisting of 2-door wardrobe, interior Mirror, Dressing Table with seven drawers, reflex frameless mirrors, Tallboy Chest. Upholstered Stool.
£34 10/-
A. GARDNER & SON, LTD.
36 JAMAICA STREET, GLASGOW, C. 1

When in Glasgow
DINE AT
COOPER'S
Lunch and Tea Rooms
Ingram Street, 111 St. Vincent Street, and The Café, Howard Street
Light Refreshment Service Economical, Varied, Rapid
COOPER & CO.'S STORES LTD.

ALEXANDER SCOTT
Jeweller and Silversmith
109 Buchanan Street
Glasgow
Oak Canteen
For Six Persons price £6
For Twelve Persons price £15

JOHN SMITH & SON
(GLASGOW) LIMITED
General and Foreign BOOKSELLERS
57-61 St. Vincent Street
Telephone: Central 4457
Telegrams: Books, Glasgow

TARTAN
KILTS
RUGS, SCARFS
NOVELTIES
LARGEST STOCK IN SCOTLAND
P. G. LAWRIE Ltd. 38 RENFIELD ST. GLASGOW

KINCAID'S for
Ladies' and Children's Hosiery and Underwear
Best Quality. Keen Prices.
403 SAUCHIEHALL STREET

TRAVELWARE OF QUALITY
Bags, Suitcases, Ladies' Handbags
Umbrellas
REID & TODD
8 Renfield Street, Glasgow

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bissett Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 33 or 333

John A. Murdoch & Co.
Engineers and Steel Merchants
BUYING AGENTS
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors and Incinerators
93 HOPE STREET, C. 2.
'Grams: Prestank, Glasgow
Phone: Central 1786

Let LINDSAY'S
Do That Decorating and Painting Job
JOHN LINDSAY & SON
15 Elmbank St., C. 2 Ph. Central 5318

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realise the value of his advertising investment.

ANY religion that makes the purest and happiest homes will always be the best for any country.—RUSKIN.

Daily Features

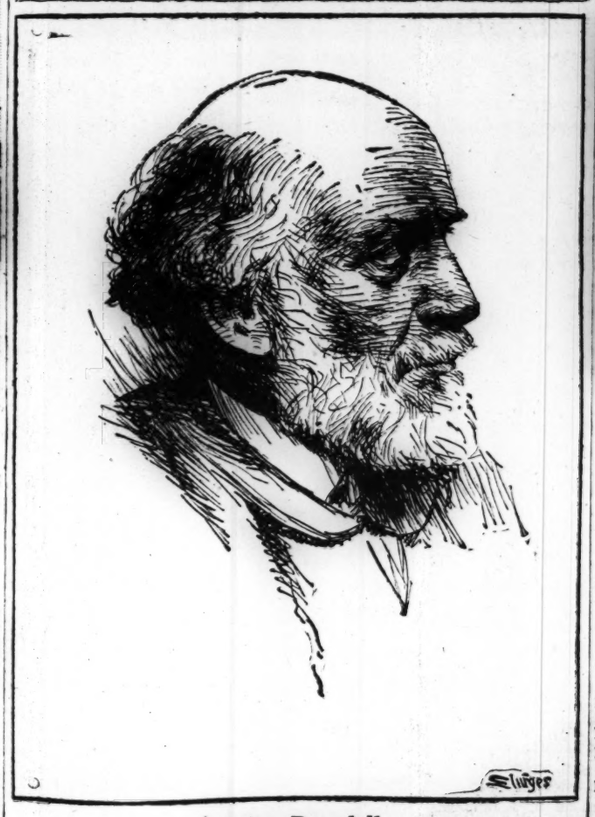
THIS is the law of God, that virtue only is firm, and cannot be shaken by a tempest.—PYTHAGORAS.

Rockport Harbor, Mass.

Monitor Camera Club From Mrs. L. C. Dickie, Danvers, Mass.

The Building at the Right Is Perhaps the Most Painted Structure in America. It Is Familiarly Known to Artists as "Motive No. 1"

Lines About Leaders—XXVII



Antoine Bourdelle

(1861 — 1929)

ANTOINE BOURDELLE was a high character in sculpture.
Art is the whole Universe reflected in one man, he wrote.
He was born in the city of Montauban in the south of France.
His father descended from the lone goatherds of the Pyrénées.
His mother was an aristocrat in the full meaning of the word.
At school the strange attitude of Antoine puzzled the master.
I want to do like Angelo, he would say; *I want some clay.*
And once when a friend called him "little one," he retorted:
My name is not "little one," Sir, my name is Antoine Bourdelle.
One evening he came home late and his mother said to him:
"Eat your supper, my dear, we have already finished ours."
The boy sensed that his parents had gone without their meal.
Yes, they had saved for him all that remained in the house.
He said nothing but he considered, and made a firm resolution.
Although he was only 13, he would do something for them.

SOON after, Antoine joined his father, the cabinetmaker.
That day he took a piece of wood and started carving it.
A head appeared so suddenly that he himself was amazed.
Then came an experience which culminated in a clear vision.
He often visited an explorer whose home was filled with birds.
The fierceness of a certain eagle used to fascinate him.
One day when he was there a most startling thing occurred.
The eagle broke its chain and took its flight into the sky.
Youthful Bourdelle noted in his precious diary that evening:
My heart cried toward thee, and another sight than the sight of my mortal eye was then born to my consciousness.

AT 15 he left Montauban to attend the Toulouse Art School.
Very soon, the happy student was taking his way to Paris.
As he needed money, young Antoine set earnestly to work.
Sculptures by unknown artists did not sell fast in a big city.
His plight became so critical that he had to make a decision.
Sketches were fashionable, therefore he tried to produce a few.
An editor bought one for five dollars and ordered many more.
The zealous artist was so amazed that he hardly comprehended.
Thus it was true? salvation had come? But the editor added:
"Yet do not go on with country things, people do not want them.
Let us have fashionable types, veiled ladies, and so forth."
This experience led him to settle on pastels, which sold well.
But, however important, money could never make him happy.
He felt he was losing his skill and he went back to sculpture.

DEVOTION to his true calling proved his real salvation.
Success dawned on Bourdelle at last—it dawned gloriously.
A great asset was his faculty for perceiving beauty everywhere.
And his boundless enthusiasm externalized itself in his works.
Many limit themselves to the few types which insure their fame.
Bourdelle, inspired with the glory of life, expressed all forms.
He dealt with heroes, angels, maidens, nymphs, babes, animals.

HIS prestige continued to grow in France and spread abroad.
To his first studio, he adjoined another, and still another.
Huge clay models invaded corridors, caves, yards, gardens.
Yet he stayed in his Alley of Maine, and he did all his life.
There it was that great men of the world came to sit for him.
Today the 7 studios are being turned into a sculpture gallery.
And the little Alley has become the street Antoine Bourdelle.
Could an artist have a worthier recognition from his own age?

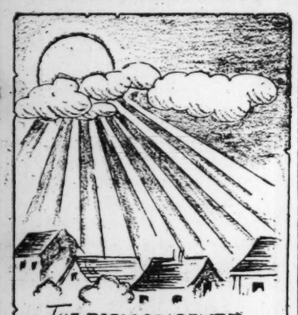
Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
© 1936 The Christian Science Publishing Society

Dundee Harbor, Scotland

Mrs. May A. G. Ritchie, Detroit

An Interesting and Historic Old World Harbor Facing the North Sea

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

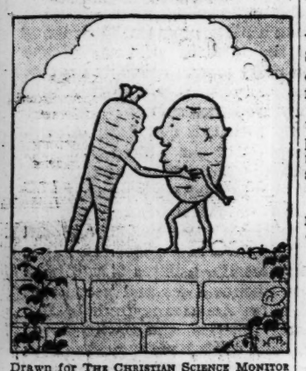
The lines of alternate light and shade which contribute to this belief are really light beams (crepuscular rays) passing through cloud banks.

Children's Corner

Mr. Pot and Mr. Par

COOK sat in the garden. She had come out from the hot kitchen where dinner was cooking to get a breath of cool air beneath the grape arbor. The garden was very quiet and, except for the droning of a lazy beetle, there was no sound.

Cook's round, pink face was like a drowsy poppy, her eyelids drooped, her head nodded. She was thinking about the vegetables she had just prepared for dinner, potatoes and parsnips. She was thinking as she



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mr. Par Embraced Mr. Pot

nodded of a particular potato which had two eyes and a funny knob for a nose, and of a particular parsnip which had two legs and one arm.

She was thinking of these two when her head stopped nodding and settled itself comfortably on her chest. Instantly the garden vanished. Cook found herself sitting atop a high brick wall and beside her stood the potato which had two eyes and a funny knob for a nose.

"How do you do, ma'am," he said. "I am Mr. Pot, short for potato, you understand."

Cook acknowledged the greeting and saw climbing the wall the parsnip which had two legs and one arm. As soon as he had reached the top he bowed elaborately and Mr. Pot said, "This, ma'am, is my friend, Mr. Par, short for parsnip, you understand—at least he was my friend until a moment ago when we got quarreling."

"It's all his fault," Mr. Par put in, pointing his one arm at Mr. Pot.

"Not my fault at all," Mr. Pot answered, "in fact, he began it."

"Began what?" Cook asked. She had all she could do to keep from laughing aloud at the funny pair.

"Began the argument," Mr. Pot explained. "We were sitting, the two of us, under that magnolia tree down there when he said, 'I should rather be a parsnip than a potato because everyone likes parsnips better.'"

At these words Mr. Par began jumping up and down on his two legs and shouting, "They do, don't they?"

Cook tried to consider, but all she could do was laugh, which only made Mr. Par dance the more.

"Stop, stop," she cried at last, and Mr. Pot, whose two eyes were glaring, said, "If they like them better, why don't they use them more? Think, think of the tasty dishes cooks make of potatoes. I only ask you to think, Mr. Par!"

For Mr. Par to think was quite impossible. "Boiled parsnips," Mr. Pot went on, "fried parsnips, that's all you'll find in the cook book. Look for yourself if you don't believe me."

"Parsnip stew," Mr. Par fairly shrieked.

Mr. Pot granted it, and turning to Cook said, "Tell him, Cook, of all the delicious dishes made from potatoes."

Cook folded her hands over her stomach and with amazing glibness rhymed a gallant defense of Mr. Pot.

"Potatoes baked, potatoes boiled
Potatoes Lyonnaise
Potatoes fried, potatoes mashed
Potatoes browned and braized,
Potato soup, potato salad
Potatoes 'scalloped too
Potato chips, potato sticks
Potatoes in a stew!"

"Bravo," Mr. Pot shouted, and to the amazement of Cook Mr. Par stretched forth his one arm and embraced Mr. Pot.

"You win," he said.

Upon that they both leaped from the wall, and Cook, opening her eyes, found herself back in the garden with only the beetle, droning lazily.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Quorum

Question: A board of six was elected. One who was absent declined when notified; and, under the bylaws, the board of five appointed another who, by presence at the next meeting, indicated acceptance, but who resigned later in the meeting.

Since one other member of the board was absent, this left four members present, which is a quorum, according to our bylaws. Should the vacancy caused by the resignation have been filled before proceeding to further business, or was it permissible for the four present to continue with the business scheduled?

Answer: Inasmuch as a quorum was present, it was proper for the board to transact any necessary business. A board should not, of course, delay filling a vacancy in its membership (if bylaws delegate that duty to it); but pending election, notification, and acceptance of the member appointed, all necessary business should be transacted as usual.

Daily Anecdote

The Trouble With the World Today

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ABRAHAM LINCOLN was one day walking along the sidewalk in Springfield, leading two of his sons, one by each hand. Both were crying at the top of their voices.

A friend asked Mr. Lincoln what was the matter. He promptly replied, "Just what's the matter with the whole world. I have three nuts and each boy wants two."

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

THE general need expressed in a recent crypt for a musical lawnmower that would possibly sing slumber songs brought the following cryptic comment from a West Lebanon, N. H., reader:

ZYX WVUXT ZYSZ RQPOR

VZYXTR ZV RNXXM QR SNN

TQOYZ, LKZ OQJX WX VPX

ZYSZ RQPOR UYQNX Q RNXXM.

2. Letter Juggling

A BOSTON reader submits that the following six letters may be juggled to form four different six-letter words. Well, as a matter of fact, it is actually possible to form six different words, so this reader, and others, too, may continue the juggling exercise a bit longer.

T S I L E N

3. Letter Changing

IT IS getting so that the "or less" challenge brings a shorter route on almost every change. The START to FINIS in 9 moves caused a Chicago reader to ask, "Why not in eight?—Start, Stars, Sears, Seers, Seeds, Feeds, Fends, Finds, Finis." That should suggest a SKIP and a JUMP. Changing only one letter at a time, and forming an acceptable word each time, try a bit of skipping and jumping and see if you can make the change from SKIP to JUMP in fewer than the nine moves.

4. How Many Minutes?

TWO bicycle riders race each other on a circular track. The first rider can complete one trip around the track in 6 minutes, and the second in 4 minutes. After how many minutes will the second rider overtake the first?

5. Phonetic Rebus

HERE'S another from a Fargo, N. D., reader. A 3-letter word is represented, and it should be easy enough for even younger readers to enjoy.

e

State simply what you see here
And the hard, cold fact will be
quite clear!

[Answers Appear Elsewhere]

Friendship

FRIENDSHIP maketh a fair day in the affections from storm and tempests . . . In consultation with a friend a man tosseth his thoughts more easily; he marshalleth them more orderly; he seeth how they look when they are turned into words; finally he waxeth wiser than himself, and that more by an hour's discourse than by a day's meditation.—*Francis Bacon.*

In Lighter Vein

"Xactly, Mixus Smix"

"Anything else, Mrs. Smith?"

"Yes, I want some cereal."

"We have a special today on Krisp Kraxies."

"Haven't you any corn flakes?"

"No, but we have Korn Krumbies."

"What are those Whole Wheatex?"

"They're very good, but have you tried these Jumbo Flayx?"

"Those will be all right, and have you any craxers—I mean crackers?"

"Well, we have Snix Snax and Nix Nax and Crispie Bixits, or perhaps you would like some Butterbix."

"How about some prexels—I mean pretzels?"

"We have Pretzy Stix."

"Oh, all right."

"Anything else, madam?"

"Yes, two stalx of excelery, a can of tomaxoes, a doxen ex—here; read it off this lisk. I can't tax right any more. . . . Thanx."—*Saturday Evening Post.*

But Dad Has His Doubts

Dad: "Is the teacher satisfied with you?"

Johnny: "Oh, quite."

Dad: "Did he tell you so?"

Johnny: "Yes; after a hard examination he said to me the other day, 'If all my scholars were like you I would shut up my school this very day.' That shows that I know enough."—*Whitewright Sun.*

Riding In It

He had bought a very old car and felt he owned the road. When another driver, whom he had kept behind him for a mile, yelled, "Get your old iron out of the way!" he was furious.

He stopped. "Look here!" he cried. "I demand an apology!"

The other looked pityingly at the dilapidated car. "You've got it!" he said.—*Tit-Bits.*

Poetry Hits New All-Time Low

Display, 35 cents per column inch.
Readers in Local Column, 10 cents a line.
Classified Ads, 2 cents per word.
Original poetry, 10 cents per line.
These rates are for each insertion.
—*South Bend* (Wash.) *Journal.*

— THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"You're sure I haven't put too much salt in the soup?"

"Why, darling, there's not enough soup for the salt—that's all."

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Fire Grenades

IN A small town where fire-fighting equipment is meager, a young man has hit upon a cheap and effective fire extinguisher, selling quantities of them to the villagers and farmers round about, to be stacked up in garages, barns, houses, ready to bombard a fire vigorously.

He learned that an agricultural college in experimenting with fire grenades had discovered that common salt is an excellent fire extinguisher; that when a bottle of heavy brine was broken in a fire, a vapor spread from it which smothered the flame—even that of blazing kerosene. So he collects old bottles, fills them with brine, wiring two together loosely to insure their breaking when thrown, and sells them cheaply in quantities, sometimes taking old bottles in part payment to replenish his stock.

John F. G., Riverside, Ill.

NOTE: The experiment was made by Prof. F. S. Kedzie, of Michigan State Agricultural College, some years ago.

The following are formulas of fire grenades which have been in use in Europe and elsewhere for many years:

	Parts
Common salt	43
Alunt	19.5
Glauber's salt	5.1
Soda	3.5
Water glass	6.6
Water	22

	Parts
Green vitriol	4
Ammonium sulphate	16
Water	100

	Pounds
Carbonate of soda	8
Alum	4
Borax	3
Carbonate of potash	1
Silicate of soda solution	24

Mix thoroughly and add 1½ pounds of this mixture to each gallon of water.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Slang Words

EACH guest at a recent party was given paper and pencil and told that he had five minutes to write all the slang words or phrases he knew.

That appeared easy and much merriment was called forth, as some silly remembered words were hastily written. But imagine the surprise and chagrin when the papers were collected, and guests were told that the one who had been fortunate to remember the least number was the winner of the game.—Edna G., San Antonio.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

True Citizenship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wilmington, Ohio

ONE sometimes hears disparaging remarks regarding foreigners who come to America to become financially independent, rather than for any love for democracy. The following incident does not bear out these remarks.

When a tax levy was defeated in a certain city recently, the city found itself in a pitiful plight. The defeat of this levy necessitated the dismissal of a large number of policemen and city firemen, thus depriving many men of employment and the city of needed protection.

A so-called foreigner, who had lived in the city for several years and had been very successful in a financial way, went to the proper officials and offered to place $50,000 to their immediate use in order to keep the police and fire departments in full operation until plans could be worked out that would enable the city to continue with full police and fire protection.

The man stated that he would not accept any interest on the money, and that arrangements might be made to repay the principal in whatever manner would be most convenient to the city. He stated that he wanted to do this in appreciation of the many kindnesses shown him since he had been in business in the city.

He went on to relate that after arrival in the United States he had lived in a number of cities, and had many times walked the streets hungry and penniless; but now that he had become successful, he wished to repay in this way the gratitude he felt toward a friendly people, who he felt had been responsible for his success.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"-ture" (T. S.)—At a time when we were beginning to wonder whether everyone else had deserted the *-ture* ship and was clambering aboard the *-choor* raft, along came a note from one of America's outstanding teachers of voice. After coming dangerously near turning our heads with an expression of appreciation, in which his many artists join him, he adds:

In a recent Word-a-Day column, you refer to the pronunciation of the word "literature" according to Webster's Guide to Pronunciation.

With all due respect and admiration for the compilers of this very worth-while Guide to Pronunciation, the writer nevertheless fully agrees with you, and ventures to append some further reasons for championing the distinct *-ture* and *-dure* pronunciation as applied to fine singing.

To a polished professional vocal artist the sound of *-chur* for the pure sound of *-ture*, and the sound of *-jur* for the pure sound of *-dure*, would be a most harshly discordant sound and unvocal experience.

In fine singing, as in fine speaking, there must ever remain an unbroken continuity of smooth vowel and consonant production minus any unmusically disrupting element.

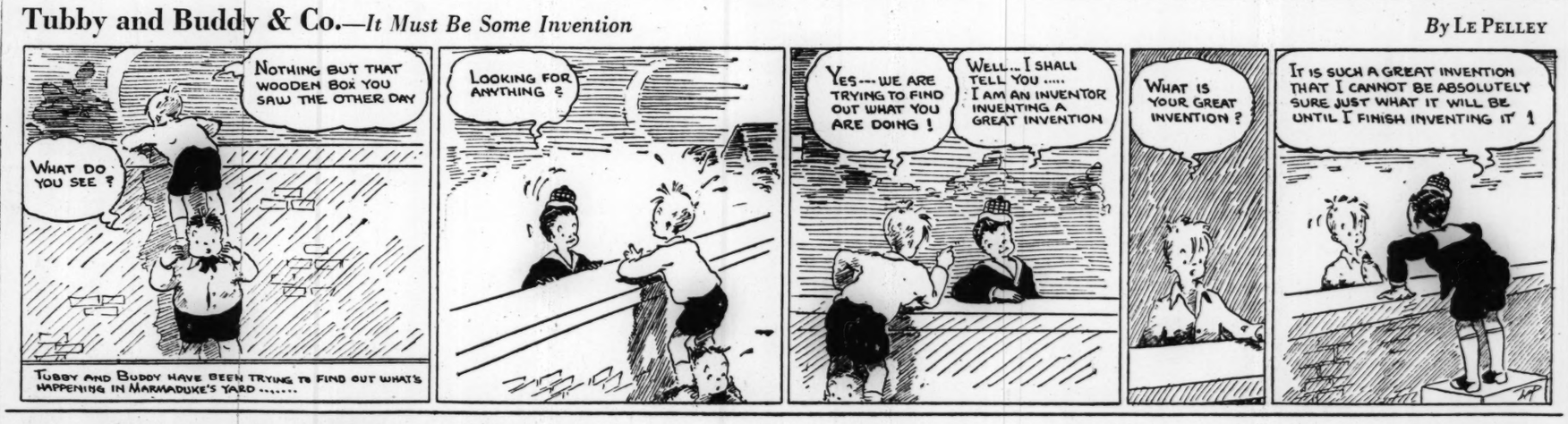
The word in question, "literature," would hardly ever appear in any vocal score; but should it appear, the artist would sing *-ture*, not *-chur*. This applies equally to the *-dure* as in "verdure." Imagine (if you can) hearing some eminent singer appearing in a representative performance of Haydn's famous oratorio, "The Creation," and singing the well-known aria, "With verdure clad," pronouncing the "verdure" as *ver-jur*! Such an artist would also sing the word "creature" by giving the *-ture* its pure, distinct sound.

Surely the aim of every fine singer or speaker should ever be for elegance and delicacy in pronunciation, avoiding all harsh vocal disruptions or distasteful colloquialisms.

Many thanks, Mr. Schroeder.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*It Must Be Some Invention*

By LE PELLEY


NOTHING BUT THAT WOODEN BOX YOU SAW THE OTHER DAY
WHAT DO YOU SEE ?
LOOKING FOR ANYTHING ?
YES--- WE ARE TRYING TO FIND OUT WHAT YOU ARE DOING !
WELL... I SHALL TELL YOU ..... I AM AN INVENTOR INVENTING A GREAT INVENTION
WHAT IS YOUR GREAT INVENTION ?
IT IS SUCH A GREAT INVENTION THAT I CANNOT BE ABSOLUTELY SURE JUST WHAT IT WILL BE UNTIL I FINISH INVENTING IT !
TUBBY AND BUDDY HAVE BEEN TRYING TO FIND OUT WHAT'S HAPPENING IN MARMADUKE'S YARD .....

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Mountaineers*

By THE HAGERS

MT. WIDGEON WE HAVE NEVER SCALED, THOUGH MANY TIMES WE'VE TRIED AND FAILED.
AS DRAKEVILLE'S MOUNTAINEERS," I SAID, "LET'S CONQUER WIDGEON!" "RIGHT!" QUACKED TED.
SAID JOE, "TO CLIMB HER ICY SLOPE, WE'LL NEED ICE AXES, STAKES AND ROPE,
OUR ALPINE HATS—" "AND LET'S INCLUDE," TED QUACKED, "A LARGE SUPPLY OF FOOD!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Fascism Fails in Spain

OF ALL the extremes in which Spain abounds, there is one which probably cannot endure—Fascism. The miners came out of the pits when the Franco army revolt started, and with their sticks of dynamite in hand went to the defense of the leftist regime. On board many of the naval ships, mutiny clapped would-be rebel leaders in irons. Up from the stubborn soil and out of the city streets came unnumbered citizens to obtain arms from the Government and join in putting the Fascists down.

If the rebellion proved anything, it proved the enormous reserve strength of the leftists. Nearly everywhere workers were ready to bury their quarrels and rise up against the enemy within their gates. The Spanish leftists have one thing in common: their implacable opposition to Fascism. Add to this a strain of cynical fatalism and a tradition of ruthless courage and the army rebels seemed doomed to failure. Even if their first impetus had even stormed Madrid successfully, their troubles would be only beginning.

For in Spain, there is no vertebrate structure to support dictatorship today—to furnish that preponderance of power which Lenin considered an essential of revolution. There is no considerable middle class to view the rise of uncouth labor with panic. Those who might hold their wealth by suppression are the few and the workers are the many. Before the republican movement, dictatorship and mass poverty rested easily upon Spain because centuries of ingrained apathy hung over the people like a pall, and they just didn't care. They were ignorant of their power.

But since then, the sparks of the "revolt of the masses" have done their work. From Russia they kindled the tinder of the workman directly, and from England they energized the intellectuals via new schools on the British model and the leaven of education. The once desperate inertia of the Spaniard has now become a desperate bent for action, to realize a sometimes impossible extremist dream and to protect it from Fascism.

Even the army provides no backbone for dictatorship. Early bulletins speak of soldiers refusing to obey their rebel officers. But even though the stories emerged from what was obviously a radio propaganda war between government and rebels, they are easy to believe. The basis of army loyalty was laid in the very first days of the Republic by wily Manuel Azaña. With one sweep of the Republic's bright new pen, he retired thousands of hostile, old-regime officers. Possibly his far-sighted effort to create a republican army has this week saved Spain from weeks and months of protracted, useless civil war.

For the remaining causes of collapse, one need only turn to the rebels themselves. Their leader was a disgruntled royalist, it seems, who was virtually exiled to a post in the Canary Islands by a wary Government. In some respects the affair partook of the flimsy nature of personal revenge—for loyalties to individuals are quite as strong as loyalties to causes in Spain. Then as for the program announced by the rebel radio at Cadiz: Death penalty for anyone possessing arms or attempting to hold union meetings; strikes to be outlawed. This publicly promised nothing short of extermination for every trace of worker supremacy, or even labor organization. It is not surprising that workers asked only to be given arms.

It is not clear to what extent the reactionary parties and leaders were linked to this army putsch. But upon all who shared falls the responsibility of unsheathing the first sword of nationally organized revolt. Parenthetically, the leftist uprisings of 1934 were more in the nature of general protest strikes which degenerated into mob rioting, and could not be called revolution.

There will be every temptation for the leftists now to answer in kind—to meet terror on the right with terror from the left. The delicate balance of moderation, maintained in recent weeks despite sporadic violence and polarizing fears, has this week been sent spinning. In the degree to which the leftists will accept their apparent triumph without going blood-crazy, despite the appalling casualties during the sharp fight, lies the hope for continued sanity.

As Goes the Farmer

POLITICAL strategists have been figuring for some time that the American elections this year may hinge on the extent to which the farm vote, traditionally Republican except in the South, swings back to that allegiance. Farm prices have doubled during a Democratic Administration and there have been indications that many farmers, particularly in pivotal middle-western states, will support Mr. Roosevelt. Uncertainty on the point has added zest to every effort to test farm opinion. It spices the statistics of the Farm Journal's poll just released.

For uncertainty remains. The Farm Journal claims great accuracy for similar samplings of opinions in the past. And a cross section of 45,000 ballots from thirty-two states is entitled to some consideration. But it is far from conclusive. For instance, Iowa, normally Republican, appears by this test strongly Democratic, while in Missouri the reverse is true. Illinois and Ohio give Mr. Landon an edge, but Nebraska and Indiana are more Republican than Kansas. Moreover, the sampling is spotty. Idaho shows almost as many votes as Illinois and Washington reports six times as many as Oregon.

Yet the five-to-four proportion for Landon will undoubtedly encourage Republicans. The actual proportion may mean less than the fact that the Farm Journal's poll corroborates reports from other surveys which show an increase in the Republican proportion in the last few weeks. For the rest, this effort to determine which way the wind blows the real straw and hay vote indicates that the farmer's friend, the Union Party, is making little headway in the corn and wheat belts. The Lemke total on this ballot was 291. To say that the farmer still has the politician guessing is to put it mildly.

Friends of Flowers

THERE are flowers for nosegays, flowers that make a brave show in vases, flowers whose mother plants thrive by cutting. And then there are the flowers of a shy, home-loving nature, content to live far from tended gardens, so much happier if they live undisturbed among their own kind. Once plucked, they are never again so lovely. Careless young folk, tempted by their fragile sweetness, eagerly gather them; but they quickly wilt in warm hands. The ardor for possession cools as they droop, and usually they are impatiently flung away and trodden under foot without ever knowing a brief flicker of revival in bowls of cool water.

It is a sign of growth in knowledge and wisdom when we can find real pleasure in the view of a bank of anemones or the fragrance of a patch of arbutus, taking away a memory rather than a fast-fading armful of flowers. Wordsworth, when he saw a primrose by the river's brim or a host of daffodils along the margin of a bay, knew better than to carry them away and so dispel the magic that inspired him. They were more beautiful in their own place than they could possibly be elsewhere, even on a poet's writing desk.

Broader Boundaries

THE United States is still big enough for an American citizen to become absorbed in the affairs of his country and often to forget the existence of other countries. Not long ago—that is, up to 1914—Great Britain, too, seemed a large country to those who lived in it; so large and socially self-sufficient that, for all its foreign trade, it was difficult to get Englishmen to take an interest in foreign affairs, and even members of the House of Commons listened in modest silence to a few experts on the rare occasions when international matters were discussed.

But now all that is changed. Britain has figuratively shrunk into an important shire; Europe, into a discordant state; the world, to a place that can be flown over in a few days. "Foreign policy obstinately remains the dominant interest in Parliament," wrote a pundit of the press the other day in a Sunday newspaper. What an amazing change for those whose memory looks back twenty-five or thirty years! Then, all the political thought and talk was about the taxation of the rich, old-age pensions, the supremacy of the Commons over the Lords, Home Rule for Ireland, the status of trades unions, the social services in general, and other problems of domestic interest.

Now the minds of all who are concerned with public affairs are absorbed by the pressure of international questions—the rise of National Socialism in Germany, Fascism in Italy, Communism in Russia; the strengthening of collective security.

The internationalism of outlook today is not altogether reassuring; for in part at least it is due to disquieting causes, and draws attention from many urgent social needs. But the British people can never return again to the relatively narrow complacency of thirty years ago. Likewise, in other countries, the necessity of thinking in broader terms than those of mere nationalism develops inexorably with the constant improvement of means of communication and travel and the increasing economic interdependence of nations the world over.

La Argentina

LA ARGENTINA was a dancer beloved in many countries and a brilliant specialist in her own field. She brought the native dances of Spain to their highest form in concert presentation, and preserving their national flavor won them international acclaim. Out of the heart of a race she danced and out of its heart the world responded.

Antonia Mercé, born in Argentina, whence she took her stage name, limned unforgettable portraits of types of Spanish womanhood. Her glorious costumes, her eloquent castanets, were an intrinsic part of the picture she danced. Her genuine smile was the insignia of graciousness.

Because her dancing was based on a technique of classical perfection, it seemed effortless and flawless. Because it grew in range and expressiveness with the growing woman, it was never dulled by repetition. Its communication went deeper than wonder at physical dexterity.

Last Fighting Apache

Book News of the Day

IN 1886 an Apache escaped from the prison train bearing Geronimo and his band to exile at Fort Marion, Fla. His name was Massai, and the place was east of St. Louis. He was unarmed, spoke no English, had no compass and no food. Yet, within a year, he made his way from Illinois to his Arizona mountains. And that, so far as is known, without being seen. He was betrayed by his own people, started to prison again, escaped again, became an untamable, a "broncho" (from the Spanish *bronco*, wild, rough), and began a one-man war against Mexicans, Americans and his own people.

The exact number of his victims, the number of horses he stole, the amount of property he destroyed, cannot be known; but the Government spent thousands of dollars and used the services of a large number of soldiers and Indian scouts, headed by Al Sieber, famous as chief of scouts under Miles, in a vain effort to bring him in. About 1890 he disappeared.

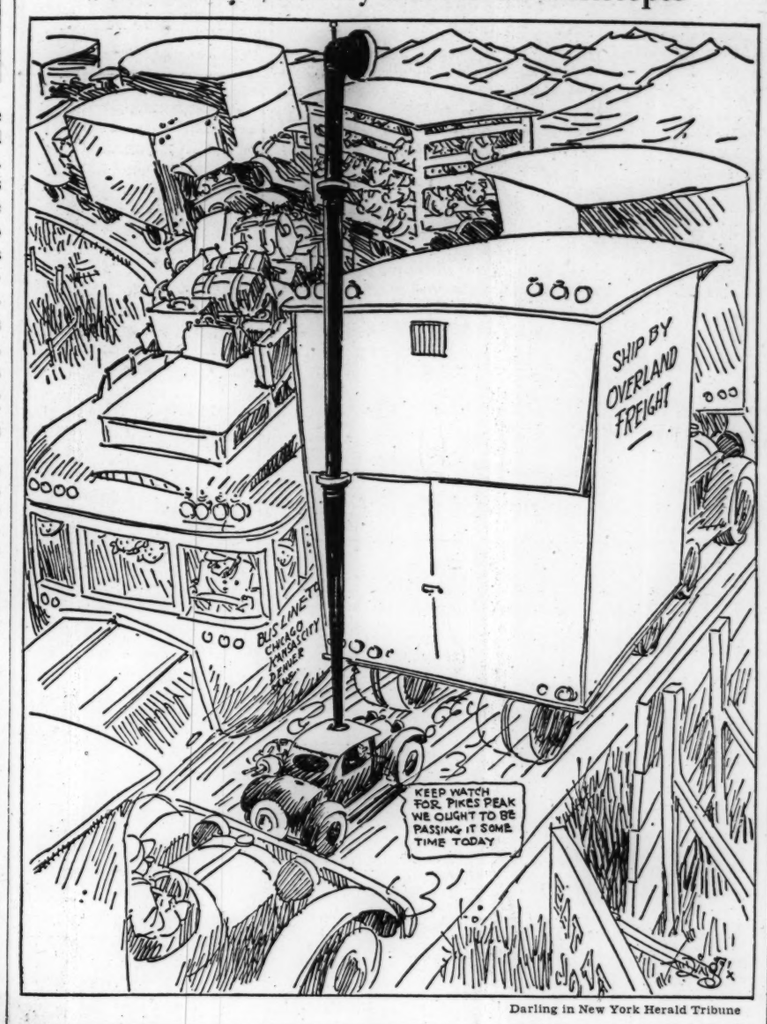
Occasionally he kidnaped an Apache maiden from the very shadow of her father's wickiup. Paul I. Wellman, in preparing his BRONCHO APACHE (New York: Macmillan. $2), consulted one of these former victims, who escaped from her master after a few months; from her recollections, from the legends told by old men around the campfire, and the meager historical records, supplemented by a considerable knowledge of Apache customs and psychology, he has built up, scarcely a novel, but a stirring and dramatic fictionized chronicle.

No doubt Massai armed, fed and clothed himself, hid by day and traveled by night through the populous states very much as Mr. Wellman imagines it, fleeing like a wisp of smoke, an art possessed to a supreme degree by the Apaches. The episode of his betrayal and second escape is only slightly embellished history. Other incidents, including incredible rides and fiendishly ingenious murders, have been lifted bodily from the stories of other well-known Apache outlaws.

There is no idealizing of the Indian; for while Mr. Wellman is here adding another count to the indictment of our treatment of the Indian which he began in his histories, "Death on the Prairie," and "Death in the Desert," he has unsparingly painted his hero as he probably was, venomous as a rattlesnake, swift as a cougar, tireless as a wolf. The point is that it was white cruelty and treachery which kept him from the peaceful ways of the reservation Indians. For it was not fraud and chicanery which brought on most of our Indian troubles (an Indian having small concern for property as we understand it), but faithlessness, contempt and misunderstanding.

K. C. K.

The Next Accessory Should Be Periscopes



Darling in New York Herald Tribune

Under the Shadow of Big Ben

A DISTINGUISHED Indian official, now in the British House of Lords, once effectually routed with the pointed words, "The fount of honor is not the parish pump," an importunate seeker after a title, who had based his claim to governmental recognition upon a subscription he had paid to some municipal water works.

The jest may apply to some of the 519 major distinctions conferred in this summer's British "Honors List," a half yearly government publication popularly associated with royalty, but in reality much more closely related to Downing Street. It is a publication which, open to criticism as it may often have been in the past, is being—at least for the time being—to a large extent weeded of nepotism owing to the continued action of a non-political committee first set up for this purpose in 1922 when the late Mr. Bonar Law was Prime Minister.

Thus Britain in its own slow way, is trying to abolish the abuses of the honors traffic, without, however, having reached the place where the system is definitely abolished.

British Honors Lists now appear on the King's birthday in June and also at the New Year in January. They contain the names of persons in every walk in life—but mostly those of government servants. These names are selected in each case for recognition by the official machine. They are then hall-marked by titles, medals, ribbons or certificates, conferred under the royal signature, the whole process being semiautomatic unless the nonpolitical committee finds itself obligated to say "No."

Of the titles conferred this summer only ten have been hereditary. There are a good many legislators under the Shadow of Big Ben today who think these ten just twice five too many. But at least it can be said that the growth in the "privileged classes" they represent no longer means any corresponding addition to the ranks of those exercising power. They do not even mean wealth, for the prices which company promoters in the City of London are still prepared to pay for the services of titled directors are not now what they were.

It is noticeable that fifteen of the names in this year's list have appended to them the information that they have been decorated "for political and public services." This description usually applies to M. P.'s, a class accustomed to put up with the kind of compliment that has a sting in the tail. But in this case, the suggestion conveyed is not intended to be equivocal. What is meant by it is that the persons honored have proved loyal and efficient in their support of the policy of the Government of the day. Opposition M. P.'s may hold that this leaves much unsaid. But even Opposition M. P.'s can console themselves with the consideration that one day they may succeed in persuading the electorate to place them in power, in which case they will be able to attach similar labels to those of whose "political services" they approve.

Scarcely more material than "the ribbon to stick in his coat," as the late poet Robert Browning called the decorations which the Honors List records, are the Cabinet appointments, which have been much in the talk of the House of Commons' lobbies of late.

This talk has arisen because Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, has let it be understood that he is only waiting for a favorable opportunity to retire into private life. Not always entirely seemly competition for public notice has thus been going on, not only among those who fancy themselves as possible wearers of his shoes, but also as candidates for the filling of consequential Cabinet vacancies likely to occur. If Mr. Baldwin had retired any time during the past two years, his successor would almost certainly have been Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has hitherto been the most outstanding member of the Cabinet next to the Prime Minister himself.

Mr. Baldwin meanwhile refuses to be hustled. "I retire when I think fit," he has just told the City of London Conservative Association. Uncertainty has thus been injected into a situation already politically complicated.

E. C. C.

North . . South . . East . . West

Vacationing in New England

By Frank L. Perrin

THE summer sojourner and the week-end tripper, both ardent admirers of New England's picturesque attire, are just now enjoying to the full the pleasures of shore and hills and mountains. Spared the torrid temperatures of the middle western country, the section from the Berkshires to the Cape and to the border of Canada has attracted thousands of eager tourists and happy children. But this is not designed as a treatise or brochure to be clipped and reproduced in an effort to publicize the measured hospitality of New England hosts and hostesses generally.

To the observer long familiar with the habits of thrift which are the pride and boast of generations of those who have wrung a livelihood from the rebellious rocks and wooded hills, or from the more abundant waters off shore, it must seem that in the crucial test when hospitality is matched against dollars and comfort against profit, there remains the opportunity for a readjustment of responsibilities and values.

Mine host, if perchance he conducts a summer hotel in the North in the vacation season, and a winter hotel in the South thereafter, seems to have taught the keen New England people new tricks and meantime convinced them that a tourist never comes but once. The basis of this engrafted economy is not sound. The professional migrant operative works from that basis. He makes a heavy investment, either as owner or tenant of a seashore, lakeside or bay-front hotel. He imports or transports the people he is obliged to employ. He is compelled, naturally, to demand high prices for the service rendered if he is to make a profit. His guests appreciate all this and pay the price demanded, electing, meantime, to repeat their visit or not, as they see fit.

Thus it eventuates that in comparatively recent years the former "casualness" of New England hospitality has become commercialized, and this without a proper appreciation of the responsibilities of those who open their doors to recommended or casual guests. They, adopting the policy of the roadside venders of native or imported farm or garden products, charge the "market price" for what they offer. In the markets of Boston or any other New England city the housewife may buy as cheaply and generally as satisfactorily as at the country stands.

Now what is said here is not wholly in criticism of those whose methods and rates are questioned. Few, if any, of the resort hotels or farm homes are entertaining, even at the height of the season, as in July, as many guests as they would easily accommodate. They would attract more guests and earn a larger profit if the proprietors were to fix a price commensurate with the accommodations afforded and the service rendered. They would draw hundreds of equally thrifty persons from the cabin colonies and from the trailers along the roadside.

New England has much to offer to the visitors from the Middle West and South. No more beautiful picture can be seen than that painted in summer and autumn in New England. It is a masterpiece, and is so esteemed and acknowledged. In it, as it is viewed from any point of vantage, there is nothing of the sordid, nothing of the unpleasant. It is, likewise, a land of milk and honey, of fruits and vegetables and flowers. Because of this the tourist and the week-ender are somewhat disillusioned when they find that the honey has gone to the roadside market, the cream from the milk to the community butter factory, and that at dinner they are invited to sit down to be served with stewed dried fruits from California, canned peas from Wisconsin, and canned orange juice from Florida. The ice which grew to a tremendous thickness last winter has disappeared. Even the maple sirup produced in abundance only a few weeks ago, like the first little pig, seems to have gone to market.

The temptation seems, everywhere, to be to "profiteer." How many of those who play the role of guests willing to pay a fair price would resist the temptation if they themselves were hosts, it is not easy to say. Some illiterate philosopher or sage once remarked that "there is no more difference in folks than there is in people." Probably he is right.

But, for one, I don't like to see New England changed. I do not wish to see a naturally genuine hospitality commercialized and fantastically price-marked. The hills and green valleys protest against it. The welcome sign should mean what it says. The considerate guest who receives what he willingly pays for will volunteer to come again, or as they say in the South, "hurry back."

The Wide Horizon

Latin America Looks North

By Paul Vanorden Shaw

RIO DE JANEIRO

REGARDLESS of what President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull may have intended, and regardless of what the Republicans may think about it, the Latin Americans have picked up the idea of the Pan-American Peace Conference with great seriousness and earnestness. Though many of the American nations are marking time while awaiting the outcome of elections at home and in the United States, one senses a feeling of expectancy, of faith, that the projected meeting in Buenos Aires may live up to hopes placed in it.

What may have originated partly as a political gesture at home was not considered as such in the capitals from Guatemala City to Buenos Aires. President Roosevelt's letter suggesting a Pan-American Peace Conference was received as a letter from the President of the United States and not as a note from the head of the Democratic Party. Though many Latin-American commentators showed their awareness of the partisan "taints" which were imputed to this move by American writers, none of the Latin-American governments has accepted it as anything but an opportunity to do something constructive toward solving many American problems.

Let no Republican or Democrat in the United States who cares for the esteem of Latin America, for the trade of this part of the world, or for the millions or billions of American dollars invested hereabouts make a mistake with respect to this question. With greater reason than the United States, but just as earnestly, the Latin-American peoples are preparing to make a decisive leap, and a momentous choice. They are preparing to declare to the world that they have thrown in their lot definitely and decisively with the United States, or with Europe, to the detriment and to the damage of the United States and its interests in Latin America should the United States fail them now.

A study of all the replies of all the twenty Latin-American states brings to light the fact that most of the governments regard their respective nations as being at the crossroads.

Though most of the Latin-American newspapers gave space to the reactions of certain Latin-American diplomats to the nationalist features of the platform of the Republican Party, the majority of peoples and governments in this part of the American world seem to consider the "good-neighbor" policy as a national rather than a party program. Their ignorance of the internal workings of the American party system accounts for this blind faith that things will be from now on as they are at present.

It is only with this new Latin-American conception of the United States in mind that the significance and importance of the Latin-American responses to President Roosevelt can be understood. It is with a "good neighbor United States" that the Latin-American press, almost universally, believes it will have to deal at Buenos Aires and because of this the Latin Americans from Mexico via Central America, the Caribbean to Argentina and Chile have suggested that many questions, heretofore barred from discussion at conferences where the United States was present, be discussed.

These proposals range from the usual discussions of trade barriers and the improvement of means of transportation to the establishment of a Permanent Court of Justice and an American League of Nations.

Perhaps as indicative of the new situation in the New World is the present policy and attitude of the Argentine Republic. This nation is now friendly to the United States, Brazil and Chile, is lukewarm with respect to Great Britain with whom she signed the Roca-Runciman treaty of 1932 which is about to lapse, and is somewhat truculent with respect to the League of Nations which she has loyally supported. Apparently, though not even her Senate knows the true motives of her Foreign Minister, Señor Carlos Saavedra Lamas, she is attempting to call the bluff of the League of Nations and its main supporters, England and France, by having them and the League state definitely what they propose to do with respect to the Italian conquest of Ethiopia.

It is conjectured in informed circles that this may be Argentina's method for making her choice between America and Europe. If Europe fails her she may throw her lot more enthusiastically than ever with the United States and her Latin-American sisters in the formation of a new "American system." If this be the case it can be seen how badly let down the Argentine would feel if the projected Pan-American peace conference should prove to be purely a bit of partisan politics or if the Republicans should win and should repudiate these achievements of the "good-neighbor" policy.

In this regard Argentina is a fairly good barometer of Latin-American opinion. They are grappling earnestly with the serious problem of their future as raw material producing countries in the face of the proven rapacity of the have-nots with respect to these necessities, and most of them have chosen to work together with the United States in saving themselves and their civilizations.